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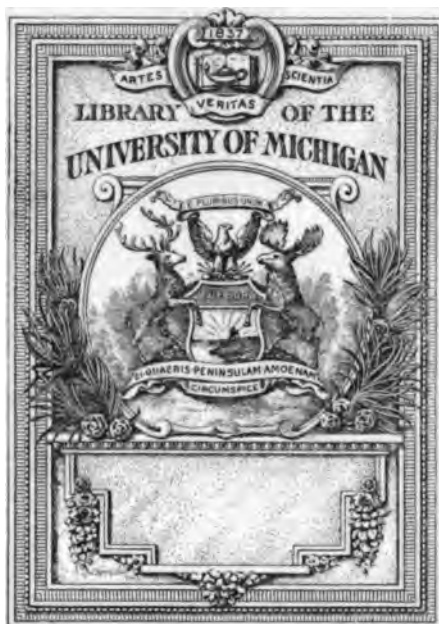
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
AT ITS
FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

Held October 18, 1906



MADISON
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1907

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**The Society as a body is not responsible for opinions advanced in the
following pages by contributors**

DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., MADISON, STATE PRINTER

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MAJ. FRANK W. OAKLEY	WILLIAM W. WIGHT, A. M.

Executive Committee

The thirty-six curators, the secretary, the librarian, the governor, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, constitute the executive committee.

Standing committees (of executive committee)

Library—Turner (chairman), Munro, Legler, Stevens, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Art Gallery and Museum—Conover (chairman), Van Hise, Knox, Brown, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Printing and Publication—Legler (chairman), Turner, Munro, Parkinson, and the Secretary (ex-officio).

Finance—Morris (chairman), Palmer, Steensland, Burrows, and Brown.

Advisory Committee (ex-officio)—Turner, Conover, Legler, and Morris.

Special committees (of the society)

Auditing—E. B. Steensland (chairman), A. B. Morris, and A. E. Proudft.

Relations with State University—Thwaites (chairman), Burrows, Oakley, Haugen, and Siebecker.

Legislation—Bashford (chairman), Jones, Legler, Luchsinger, and Thwaites.

Old Capitol at Belmont—Wight, Thwaites, Hanks, and Luchsinger.

Library Service

Secretary and Superintendent

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL. D.

Librarian and Assistant Superintendent

ISAAC SAMUEL BRADLEY, B. S.

Assistant Librarian

MINNIE MYRTLE OAKLEY
(Chief Cataloguer)

Library Assistants

[In order of seniority of service]

*EMMA ALETHEA HAWLEY	—General Assistant
ANNIE AMELIA NUNNS, A. B.	—Superintendent's Secretary
MARY STUART FOSTER, B. L.	—Reading Room and Stack
CLARENCE SCOTT HEAN, A. B.	—Newspaper Department
EVE PARKINSON, A. B.	—Shelf Department
LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG, Ph. D.	—Editorial Assistant
ANNA JACOBSEN, B. L.	—Catalogue Department
EDNA COUPER ADAMS, B. L.	—Reading Room and Stack
DAISY GIRDHAM BEECROFT	—Superintendent's Clerk
ASA CURRIER TILTON, Ph. D.	—Public Documents, Maps, and Mss. Department
CLARA ALIDA RICHARDS, A. B.	—Periodical Department
KATE LEWIS	—Catalogue Department

Student Assistants

†PARK KELLEY	—Reading Room and Stack
ISABEL HEAN	—Catalogue Department
†MARION J. ATWOOD	—Reading Room and Stack
KARL JACOBSEN, A. M.	—Apprentice

* Absent on leave.

† On part time.

Library Service

Care Takers

MAGNUS NELSON	— <i>Head Jan. and Gen. Mechanic</i>
ORLEY LAHEW	— <i>Janitor and General Mechanic</i>
CEYLON C. LINCOLN	— <i>Janitor and General Mechanic</i>
BENNIE BUTTS	— <i>Office Messenger</i>
TILLIE GUNKEL	— <i>Housekeeper</i>
ELIZABETH ALSHEIMER, ANNA MAUS- BACH, ELIZABETH SCHMELZER, EDNA TEUDE	— <i>Housemaids</i>
*HELEN MEYER, NELIA WARNECKE, IGNATUS DEGA, RAEMOND FELLOWS	— <i>Cloak Room Attendants</i>
BRYAN HOWLEY	— <i>Elevator Attendant</i>
†CHARLES KEHOE	— <i>Night Watch</i>

LIBRARY OPEN—Daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, University vacations, and summer months: 7:45 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Saturdays: 7:45 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Holidays, University vacations, and summer months, as per special announcement.

MUSEUM OPEN—Daily except Sundays and holidays: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Sundays, holidays and evenings, as per special announcement.

* During session of the University.

† During winter months.

Fifty-Fourth Annual Meeting

The business session of the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was held in the lecture room of the State Historical Library Building at Madison, upon Thursday afternoon, October 18, 1906, commencing at four o'clock; an open session was held the same evening in the Society's Museum, commencing at half-after seven.

Business Session

President Wight took the chair at 4 P. M.

Executive Committee's Report

The secretary, on behalf of the Executive Committee, submitted its annual report, which was adopted. [See Appendix, for text.]

Financial Reports

In the absence of Chairman Morris, of the Committee on Finance, Hon. George B. Burrows of that committee presented its report, approving the report of Treasurer L. S. Hanks for the year ending June 30, 1906, to which in its turn was attached the favorable report of the Auditing Committee (Chairman C. N. Brown) upon the treasurer's accounts. These several reports were adopted. [See Appendix for texts.]

The secretary presented his fiscal report for the year ending June 30, 1906, all accounts having been audited by the secretary of state and warrants therefor paid by the state treasurer. [See Appendix for text.]

Curators Elected

Messrs. John Luchsinger, Rolland L. Porter, A. A. Jackson, J. W. Vance, and Edwin S. Mack were appointed a commit-

Wisconsin Historical Society

tee on the nomination of curators, and reported in favor of the following persons, who were unanimously elected for the term ending at the annual meeting in 1909:

Henry C. Campbell and William W. Wight, of Milwaukee; William K. Coffin, of Eau Claire; Col. Hiram Hayes, of Superior; Hon. Lucien S. Hanks, Rev. Patrick B. Knox, Maj. Frank W. Oakley, Hon. A. L. Sanborn, Hon. Halle Steensland, Hon. E. Ray Stevens, Hon. Nils P. Haugen, and Hon. William F. Vilas, of Madison.

Reports of Auxiliaries

The secretary presented annual reports from the Society's several auxiliaries, the local historical societies of Green Bay, Manitowoc, Ripon, Superior, Walworth County, and Sauk County. [See Appendix for texts.]¹

Old Capitol at Belmont

It was voted that the president, secretary, and treasurer, with one of the vice-presidents, constitute a special committee to take such action for the Society, relative to the proposed restoration of the old capitol at Belmont, during the forthcoming session of the legislature, as may in their judgment seem best. The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

Open Session

The open session of the Society was held at 7:30 P. M. in the Museum, President Wight in the chair.

President's Address

The president spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The oracular remark of the Preacher, as recorded in *Ecclesiastes* xii, 12, "Of making many books there is no end," has often aroused surprise. It was uttered a thousand years before our era. If prophetic, if anticipatory of these times, the emphatic phrase "many books" would not puzzle. But if based on

¹On October 26, arrangements were made for the organization of the Wauwautosa Historical Society; and on December 14, a similar organization was planned for Waukesha County.

Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting

the Preacher's observation, if referring to the contemporary period, one must reflect before believing. Such reflection leads to the statement that "books" in the quotation does not necessarily mean a lengthy, ponderous mass of material; it may include also any written roll, however unambitious or diminutive its size, however fugitive or temporary its character. Thus, the word "bill" in Deuteronomy xxiv, 1, relating to a certain kind of legal document, is a "book." So, also, the bloodthirsty letter which David sent to Joab by the hand of the unknowing victim Uriah, was a "book." Any writing was a "book." With such a construction the Preacher's statement begins to lose its surprising quality, and our wonderment entirely wanes when we recall that he was himself an author of no mean fertility; that he wrote three thousand proverbs and one thousand and five poems, and that he prepared botanical and zoölogical treatises of great scope and comprehensiveness. Perhaps, then—who knows?—Solomon's assertion as to the fecundity of books may have been in the nature of an apology to an indignant public, as his perennial publisher placed an edition *de luxe* of his latest volume on an overstocked and weary market.

Not many generations later than Solomon, lived the earliest book-crank whose name has survived the "razure of oblivion." This delightful fellow was Ashur-bani-pal. Incidentally, as a sort of a by-product, he managed the kingdom of Assyria, from the year 668 to the year 625 before our era. His immediate predecessors Sargon, Sennacherib, and Esarhaddon had possessed a meagre library in the palace; but their polysyllabic successor was satisfied with nothing less royal and heroic than becoming a collector of literary works. One of his early acts of sovereignty was to send his secretary prowling among the second-hand book-shops, and nodding and winking at the book-auctioneers. Another secretary was deputed to chronicle upon enduring brick such atoms of knowledge as floated about the ambient air. The result of such efforts was the accumulation of a literature of no common weight and proportions—as Sir Henry Layard learned, at the expense of weary muscles, when, in 1850, he conveyed the twenty thousand speaking tablets to London. Books historical, theological, magical, scientific, there were; contracts, business documents, domestic epistles—like the Paston letters now so dear to the English antiquarian. And all these tablet-books were as accessible to the general public in far-away Babylon as they are now to the wise men in the reference rooms of the British Museum. Blessed be he of the hyphenated name! Blessings on Ashur-bani-pal! Doubtless benignant in some Chaldaic paradise, thou dost inhale the

Wisconsin Historical Society

incense of modern *savants* as they praise thy bookish bent and virtuous literary miserliness!

What civilization, what peoples, what manner of men, two thousand and five hundred years from now, will cqn and cull the collections of this Society? Will these students and these objects of their study be here? Will they perchance be in some other planet, whither aerial automobiles shall have transported them? Will the scholars limp and halt as they struggle to interpret characters to them cabalistic? We cannot forecast. We can be confident, however, that as their eyes inspect this wealth of volumes they will jubilantly utter in the tongue then in fashion, the Solomonian adage, "There is no end of making books!"

You will be interested to learn that the wealth of our volumes for the inspection of this remote posterity, and for our own inspection, has sensibly increased during the year just closed. On September 30, 1905, this Society possessed 137,346 books and 135,318 pamphlets. By September 30, 1906, the number of books has been augmented by 5,807 titles, and of pamphlets by 4,407 titles. The present strength of the Society's library is therefore 282,873 titles. What a bulk for some future Layard to transfer to some future British Museum!

Since, after the manner of Ashur-bani-pal, a library has been slowly growing upon my own domestic shelves, one bit of advice by Dr. Samuel Johnson has often been in my mind, "Every man should try to collect one book." The precision of the lexicographer's vocabulary leaves us in no doubt as to his meaning. Every person—that is, of course, every one with Johnson's tastes and inclinations—should select some one congenial standard work and collect it. He should acquire all the editions and all the translations. If any copy has peculiar associations, or a strange history, a notable autograph, or a rare book-plate, so much the better—let him hug it the closer. His book will have its value much enhanced if he obtain the various criticisms and reviews it has received, and if he crown it with a careful and exact bibliography.

Doctor Johnson was led to his word of advice through a remark made by Alexander Pope, that a Doctor Douglas of Edinburgh had completed a collection of several hundred volumes of all the editions of Horace, which he carefully hoarded in a cupboard. How interesting would be such a collection of, for instance, Walton's *Angler*, or Pepy's *Diary*, or Williams's *Redeemed Captive*, or the *New England Primer*, or Humboldt's *Cosmos*! How excellently such an array, soldierly arranged, attractively placed, would ornament the shelves of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin!

Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting

Let it not be supposed that a person thus collecting is necessarily narrow-gauged—a person of one book, or of one idea. Such a result need not, probably will not, follow. In rounding out his collection towards perfection, one may be months or even years, while not neglecting the while those varied developments which make the symmetrical man. But even if this narrowing result should follow, it is a less heinous fault to be a man of one book thoroughly understood without and digested within, than to be subject to the criticism bestowed upon Dr. Andrew Kippis, that he had so many books in his head his brains could not move about.

Assuming that each member of this Society collects for its shelves in the manner just described, one book, how many collections will there be? My answer furnishes the statistics with which this address closes: The first printed list of the active members of this Society, prepared in January, 1906, contained a roster of 421 names; the roster at the present time shows 572 names, a gain of 151. Such a healthy growth in literary treasures and in membership may well lead us, not to supine endurance of present prosperity, but to energetic missionary effort still more to increase our hoard, still more to lengthen and dignify our roll.

Are any of you, ladies and gentlemen, not members? "Come over into Macedonia and help us!"

Historical Papers

The following historical papers were read either by or for their authors:

The Habitat of the Winnebago, 1632-1832, by Publius V. Lawson, of Menasha.

The Mascoutin Village, by John J. Wood Jr., of Berlin.

The Site of the Mascoutin, by Arthur E. Jones, S. J.

Marquette's authentic Map possibly identified, by Louise Phelps Kellogg, of Madison.

The Founding of Milwaukee, by Edwin S. Mack, of Milwaukee.

Waterways and Lumber Interests of Western Wisconsin, by John Milton Holley, of La Crosse.

Stephen Favill, a Lake Mills Pioneer, by Elisha W. Keyes, of Madison.

Agostin Haraszthy, a Sauk County Pioneer, by Verne S. Pease, of Baraboo.

Early History of Trempealeau, by Eben D. Pierce, of Hillsdale.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Reception

Upon the conclusion of the literary exercises, the resident curators tendered an informal reception to those in attendance at the meeting. The ladies of the Library staffs of the Society and the State University served refreshments.

Executive Committee Meeting

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee was held in the lecture room, at the close of the Society's meeting, the afternoon of October 18, 1906.

Resignation of Chairman Van Slyke

The following communication was received from Hon. N. B. Van Slyke, chairman of the Finance Committee:

MADISON, WIS., Sept. 17, 1906.

Hon. R. G. Thwaites, Sec'y State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.

DEAR SIR: It is with regret that I now deem it necessary, after so many years' official connection with our Society, and with my present inability to act as a member of the Finance Committee as its needs require, to herewith tender my resignation from said Committee, which retirement you will please see accepted, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

N. B. VAN SLYKE.

The following minute was, by unanimous vote, ordered spread upon the record:

Voted—That the members of the Executive Committee learn with deep regret that their colleague, the Hon. N. B. Van Slyke, has after twenty years of service as chairman of its Finance Committee, withdrawn from said position. Mr. Van Slyke's administration of this important standing committee has been of the most valuable and efficient character, and in accepting his resignation the Executive Committee hereby tenders to him its most sincere thanks for the important service so long rendered.

New Members Elected

The following new members were unanimously elected:

Life

Ashland—J. W. Cochran, F. J. Collignon, S. E. Lathrop.

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Fond du Lac—B. T. Rogers.
Green Bay—W. L. Evans.
La Crosse—Henry Gund, J. M. Hixon.
Madison—P. B. Knox, B. H. Meyer, C. S. Slichter, W. M. Smith.
Manitowoc—Reinhardt Rahr.
Milwaukee—H. S. Eldred, E. S. Mack, Charles Quarles, W. D. Tarrant.
Mukwonago—James Johnstone.
Neosho—Jesse A. Clason.
Oshkosh—George Paine, E. P. Sawyer.
Prairie du Chien—W. R. Graves.
Reedsville—Louis Faige.
Ripon—Frank N. Dexter, George L. Field.
Sheboygan—William H. Gunther, O. B. Joerns.
Superior—James Bardon.
Waukesha—T. W. Haight, Timothy E. Ryan.
Wausau—Claire B. Bird, G. D. Jones, D. L. Plumer, W. C. Silverthorn, C. C. Yawkey.
Iron Mountain, Michigan—O. C. Davidson.
Salt Lake City, Utah—William M. Bradley.
Belfry, Mont.—Charles K. Lush.

Annual

Abrams—Robert C. Faulds.
Afton—Ulysses G. Walte.
Algoma—F. J. Eppling.
Alma Center—Roy Miller.
Antigo—John W. Brown, F. J. Finucane, Fred Hayssen.
Appleton—Francis S. Bradford, N. M. Edwards, Herman Erb, Henry D. Ryan, Thomas H. Ryan, John Stevens Jr.
Arbor Vitae—A. B. Rosenberry.
Arcadia—John C. Gaveney, John D. Lewis.
Ashland—L. K. Baker, Joseph I. Levy, G. N. Risjord, William F. Shea.
Baraboo—H. E. Cole, Franklin Johnson, Verne S. Pease.
Bayfield—William Knight.
Beloit—Cornelius Buckley, A. C. Helm.
Berlin—F. J. Fiss, S. B. Stedman, John J. Wood Jr.
Black River Falls—Samuel Lund, George M. Perry, E. N. Sandahl.
Bloomington—J. M. Lewis.
Brillion—Otto J. Zander.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Columbus—William C. Leitsch.
Edgar—A. W. Puchner.
Eau Claire—J. H. Barber, F. H. L. Cotten, W. L. Davis, E. S. Hayes, Sumner G. Moon, George C. Teall, James H. Waggoner.
Elkhorn—F. W. Isham, John H. Snyder.
Fond du Lac—Maurice McKenna, Mrs. Anna G. Sweet.
Fort Atkinson—James F. McCarthy.
Germania—Samuel N. Hartwell.
Grand Rapids—F. J. Wood.
Green Bay—Timothy Burke, Lafayette A. Calkins, W. W. Kelly, C. LeComte, Miss Augusta J. Scott.
Hillside—Miss Ellen C. Lloyd-Jones, James Lloyd-Jones.
Hudson—Nelson Bailey, S. J. Bradford, Charles N. Gorham.
Juneau—Christian A. Christiansen.
Kewaskum—Henry J. Lay.
Kewaunee—Thomas F. Konop.
Kiel—Charles Heina.
La Crosse—E. Evans, Henry Faville, George H. Gordon, Albert Hardy, F. P. Hixon, J. E. McConnell.
Lancaster—Charles H. Nye.
Madison—A. L. P. Dennis, David L. Patterson, George H. Short.
Manitowoc—C. M. Gleason, J. F. Pritchard, Edwin Schuetta.
Marinette—Francis A. Brown, Horace E. Mann.
Marshfield—George H. Reynolds, H. Wahle.
Mayville—L. S. Keeley.
Medford—J. W. Benn, Lewis H. Skidmore, E. L. Urquhart.
Menasha—George Banta, F. D. Lake.
Merrill—James A. Wright.
Milwaukee—William J. Conan, K. K. Kennan, E. Kuns, George A. West.
Monroe—R. A. Etter, Alvin F. Rota.
Mukwonago—Rolland L. Porter.
Neenah—Samuel A. Cook.
Oshkosh—W. T. Anderson, Charles Barber, Carl D. Jackson, James H. Jenkins, Stephen C. Radford, August J. Schloerb.
Platteville—O. J. Schuster.
Portage—Charles Mohr Sr.
Racine—F. Lee Norton, Walter C. Palmer.
Ripon—George W. Carter, Thomas J. Coagrove, Sidney S. Hall, G. F. Horner, Edward H. Merrell, Edward S. Pedrick.
Shawano—M. J. Wallrich, Felix Benfey.

Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting

Sheboygan—Thomas M. Blackstock, O. J. Gutsch, Paul Krez, Thomas McNeill, E. E. Pantzer, A. C. Prescott, J. M. Schilder.

Shell Lake—Charles A. Shaver.

Shullsburg—John P. Williams.

Spring Green—J. F. Morrow.

Stevens Point—Gerhard M. Dahl, James W. Dunegan, F. S. Hyer.

Superior—Henry S. Butler, Irvine L. Lenroot, Martin Pattison.

Tomah—George Graham.

Two Rivers—Conrad Baetz, J. E. Hamilton.

Watertown—Joseph Terbrueggen, William F. Voss, William F. Whyte.

Waukesha—Andrew J. Frame, Hugo Philler.

Waupaca—J. L. Sturtevant.

Wausau—M. A. Hurley, John W. Miller.

West Bend—D. W. Lynch.

Whitewater—E. D. Coe.

New York City—Charles M. Wales.

Stanford University, California—Allyn A. Young.

St. Paul, Minnesota—Christopher D. O'Brien.

Thanks for Manuscript Donations

The following minute was ordered spread upon the record:

Voted—That the secretary be directed to express to Mrs. John M. Parkinson of Madison, and the Misses Sarah G. and Deborah B. Martin of Green Bay, the sincere thanks of this Society for their generous gift of important collections of the papers of the late Moses M. Strong of Mineral Point, and Morgan L. Martin of Green Bay, respectively; and that the three ladies be and they are, in recognition of this service to Western history, hereby elected Honorary Members of the Society.

Legislation

The following was also adopted:

Voted—That the president appoint a committee of five, on legislation, to serve until the close of the next legislative session.

The meeting thereupon stood adjourned.

Appendix

Wisconsin Historical Society

Executive Committee's Report

[Submitted to the Society at the fifty-fourth annual meeting, October 18, 1906]

Summary

During the twelve months since our last report, both Library and Museum have made the usual progress. The death of Dr. James Davie Butler, long an ex-president of the Society, removes from us a conspicuous and picturesque figure—a savant of a type now infrequent. The Society's private funds are in a healthful condition, the aggregate of endowment being over \$51,000. The Draper fund has now reached somewhat over \$10,000, thus enabling us to expend its income for indexing and calendaring the Draper Manuscripts. But efforts should be made towards the increase of this or the establishment of auxiliary funds, that the manuscript department may practically be endowed—for in this field the Society may engage in research work of great importance to American historical scholarship by preparing calendars and editing material for publication. A *Descriptive List of Manuscripts* is now in press. The recent growth in this department has been particularly gratifying. During the present month a new house telephone system has been installed, with outside trunk connections. Owing to a decision of the attorney-general, to the effect that the Building Commission is now non-existent, there has been transferred to the State treasury the sum of \$10,597.99 set aside by the Board for the coloring of the in-

Executive Committee's Report

terior walls of the building; also \$409 withheld by the Board for the purpose of completing unfinished cement work in the basement. The need of our projected northwest wing is emphasized, and it is shown that the building is now filled to repletion. The report closes with an appeal to the legislature for an increased appropriation for administrative purposes, in order that the Society may the more effectively carry on its work.

Death of Dr. James Davie Butler

By the death of James Davie Butler, LL. D., at his home in Madison, on the twentieth of November, 1905, the Society lost one who in some regards was one of its most notable members. Born in Rutland, Vermont, on the fifteenth of March, 1815, a scion of one of the oldest of New England families, he passed hence at the ripe age of ninety years and eight months, to the last displaying a vigorous interest in the things for which this institution stands.

Graduated from Middlebury (Vermont) College in 1836, as the salutatorian of his class, Mr. Butler studied for a year at Yale Theological Seminary, tutored for five terms at Middlebury, and completed his theological studies at Andover. In 1842-43 he made a prolonged tour in Europe, corresponding for the New York *Observer*, and upon his return delivered popular lectures upon what was then an unusual experience. After occupying Congregational pulpits at West Danbury, Massachusetts, and Burlington, Vermont, he became professor and acting president at Norwich (Vermont) University; but in 1847 returned to the ministry, being successively pastor of Congregational parishes in the Vermont town of Wells River and the Massachusetts town of South Danvers (now Peabody); thence taking a sudden move westward to assume charge (November 18, 1852) of the First Congregational Church of Cincinnati. In January, 1855, we find him professor of Greek in Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana; and at the close

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of the college year in 1858 accepting a call to the then starveling University of Wisconsin, as professor of ancient languages and literature. In 1863 his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D., and thereafter our friend was universally known by his well-earned title.

In the reorganization of the University in 1867, incident to the coming of President Chadbourne, Dr. Butler withdrew from its service, never returning to the professorial career. Freedom from teaching cares was at once taken advantage of by another extended trip to Europe. Following his homecoming in the autumn of 1868, after an absence of fifteen months, our now well-seasoned traveller spent the winter in a lecture tour, crossed the American continent by the newly-opened railroad to the Pacific (May, 1869), penetrated into the then almost inaccessible Yosemite—where, lost on Mount Broderick, he was rescued by John Muir, the celebrated naturalist, who had been his pupil in Madison. This adventure completed, he took passage in a sailing sloop to the Hawaiian Islands.

For somewhat over four years thereafter, he was in the employ of the Land Department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, then pushing westward from Burlington, far in advance of settlement. His service consisted in editing various booklets designed to encourage immigration. These publications appeared in many forms and in numerous languages, and were circulated by the millions. While engaged in gathering material for this purpose, our peripatetic friend journeyed extensively through the trans-Missouri country, with which he became so familiar that in later days he was enabled to review Coues's reprint of Biddle's *Lewis and Clark* (1893) from the point of view of a geographical expert.

In 1878 and 1884 he was once more in Europe, in each protracted journey being accompanied by one of his two daughters. In 1883 he entered Portland by the first Northern Pacific train. During this period and thereafter, Dr. Butler was almost annually upon some important and usually prolonged

Executive Committee's Report

tour—to Mexico, Cuba, Canada, and other outlying American lands, and in the course of his several trips being in each of the United States. In his seventy-sixth year the indefatigable savant, *wanderlust* still strongly possessing him, rounded out his long career of studious travel by journeying alone around the globe. Leaving home in July, 1890, he visited Japan, China, and India, in each of which he tarried long, and through the portal of the Suez Canal revisited his beloved Europe, this time venturing as far as North Cape. He reached Madison in September, 1891, after a variety of most interesting experiences, which furnished him with a large fund of anecdote and lecture material through the fourteen happy years that still lay before him.

Following the career of a scholar, Professor Butler practically took no part in public affairs; but he was an active member of several learned societies, before whose meetings he frequently appeared and to whose publications he regularly contributed. The American Antiquarian Society early claimed him (1854) as an associate; he belonged also to the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and was a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; from 1867 until 1900, he served as a curator of this Society, and during the last decade of that term as one of its vice-presidents; he was one of the early members of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, also one of the founders of the Madison Literary Club, and for both prepared a long line of notable papers.

As a lecturer, he entertained and instructed two generations of men; his range covering a singularly wide variety of subjects in literature, art, history, classical study, philology, travel, numismatics, pedagogics, religion, and philosophy. Among his favorite travel topics were: "The Architecture of St. Peters," "The Ceremonies of Holy Week," "Naples and its Neighborhood," "Visits to Pompeii," "Alpine Rambles," "Provincial German Life," and "European Peculiarities."

Although retiring from the pulpit over a half century be-

Wisconsin Historical Society

fore his death, Dr. Butler was until a few years ago in frequent demand throughout the Northwest as a supply preacher, almost annually served as chaplain at University commencements and other public occasions in Madison, and was a legislative chaplain up to his ninetieth birthday—when the Wisconsin senate honored him with a tribute of roses and formally called upon him at his home, where, with a vigor apparently good for several years to come, he was holding his usual birthday reception.

On the twenty-first of April, 1845, while teaching at Norwich, Professor Butler married Anna, daughter of Joshua Bates, for many years president of his alma mater, Middlebury College. Their family life was ideal. Mrs. Butler, a woman of great strength and originality of character, died at Madison in 1892, leaving four children, who survive their father: James D., Henry S., and Miss Anna Butler of Superior, and Mrs. Benjamin W. Snow of Madison.

Small and wiry of frame, Dr. Butler was gifted with unusual vitality, having sprung from a healthful and long-lived ancestry. This inherited tendency, he cultivated with some assiduity, and in the course of his travels won repute as a pedestrian and swimmer. His disposition was genial and democratic; he had a quaint and often merry wit, tempered by shrewd wisdom; his conversation and lectures sparkled with apt quotations from Shakespeare, Milton, Dante, and the classic philosophers—for he had a marvelous memory, which he was fond of exercising—and his rich equipment of curious information never failed to interest his companions.

A man of such charming manner, with an unending fund of material for conversation, could not fail to attract friends. His extensive travel and his varied tastes threw him into intimate association with men and women of many nationalities. It was one of his keenest pleasures to conduct with them a protracted and animated correspondence; and so ubiquitous were his movements, that during a full half century of his life each of his friends, whether in America or abroad, might well ex-

Executive Committee's Report

pect Dr. Butler, any day in the year, to knock at his door and be welcomed.

It was, however, in our library that his presence was, beyond his home, most actively felt. Morning by morning, through each long winter season—it was chiefly in the summer that he was a bird of passage—he might be seen nestled in some alcove, beside a table piled high with books, oblivious to the world about him. Such was his practice up to the last summer of his life, when through increasing feebleness his visits gradually grew less frequent, and we saw his light gently fade from our midst, as a candle dwindling in its socket.

Dr. Butler's literary output was not so large as might be expected from one persistently leading the scholar's life, and who for full forty years seemed quite undisturbed by a concern for material cares; and that output was rather suggestive than creative, seldom rising above the level of the review article, the club paper, or the minor monograph. This was disappointing to his friends, who continually were expecting more important and lasting products from his ever busy workshop. But he seemed deliberately to have set out in life determined not to be a specialist; to wear for himself no ruts in which to live and move; to maintain only a philosopher's interest in the best that travel, art, literature, the humanities, bring to man; to reap and serenely to enjoy the fruits, so far as one mind may, of universal knowledge. Certain it is, that in our university town, the mere presence of this gentle scholar has for nearly a half century been in many ways a joyous inspiration to us all.

He reminded one of a bee flitting from flower to flower of differing species, resting here and there, briefly or at length as fancy dictated, but from each blossom gathering some measure of honey for his store. As for his uniform kindliness of temper, his fair, frank estimate of men and things, they charmed every one. To our "grand old man" age brought no narrowness of view, no tendency to cynicism, no crabbedness of soul; to the last he was mellow, open-hearted, responsive to

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the best impulses of his day. He lived and died a *Christian*, his every fibre imbued with an unquestioning, childlike *faith*. He has left to us a fragrant memory, that will long endure.

Financial Conditions

State Appropriations

The Society's accounts based upon State appropriations are now regularly audited by the secretary of state, and claims thereon, certified to by the secretary and superintendent, are paid by the state treasurer in the same manner as with other State departments.

The State now directly appropriates to the Society \$20,000 annually—\$15,000 under chapter 296, Laws of 1899, for the miscellaneous expenses of the Society; and \$5,000 under chapter 155, Laws of 1901, exclusively for books, maps, manuscripts, etc., for the library. The condition of these two funds upon the first of July, 1906, was as follows:

CHAPTER 296, LAWS OF 1899.

Receipts

Unexpended balance in State treasury, July 1, 1905	\$61 88
State appropriation for year ending June 30, 1906	15,000 00
Total	<hr/> \$15,061 88

Disbursements, Year Ending June 30, 1906

Administration of the Society

Services	\$8,295 69
Supplies and equipment	5 35
Freight and drayage	172 84
Travel	104 71
	<hr/> \$8,578 59

Executive Committee's Report

Maintenance of the Buildings¹

Services	\$5,411 46
Supplies	530 61
Light and power (U. W. rebate)	195 34
Telephones	99 00
Equipment	109 50
Repairs	135 15
	<hr/>
	\$6,481 06
	<hr/>
	\$15,059 65
Unexpended balance in State treasury, July 1, 1906	2 23
	<hr/>
	\$15,061 88

CHAPTER 155, LAWS OF 1901

Receipts

Unexpended balance, July 1, 1905	\$2,245 21
State appropriation for year ending June 30, 1906	5,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$7,245 21

Disbursements

Books and periodicals	\$5,802 17
Maps and manuscripts	55 06
Pictures	10 75
	<hr/>
	\$5,867 97
Unexpended balance in State treasury, July 1, 1906	1,377 24
	<hr/>
	\$7,245 21

¹ This represents merely the amount expended by the Society for the purpose. Deducting what the Society paid to the University of Wisconsin in liquidation of joint account the year before, the former's outlay towards maintenance of the building aggregated \$6,299.68. On its part, the cost to the University for electric light and the building's share of heating-plant expenses during the fiscal year was \$6,767 67, making the maintenance of the building a total cost of \$13,067.35. Each institution being charged with one-half this amount, the Society was the University's debtor by \$234, which difference was liquidated in due course.

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Details of the foregoing expenditures will be found in the fiscal report of the secretary and superintendent, submitted in connection herewith. A copy of this report has been filed with the governor, according to law.

The Binding Fund

is the product of special gifts thereto, one-half of the receipts from membership dues and the sale of ordinary duplicates, and accrued interest. Upon July 1, 1905, it consisted of \$28,093.21 in cash and securities; upon July 1, 1906, as will be seen by the accompanying report of the treasurer, it contained \$28,629.32—a gain of \$536.11 during the year. This fund is of much importance in the administration of the Society, for its income is used to help out the State appropriation in the matter of salaries.

The Antiquarian Fund

is, like the Binding fund, derived from accrued interest and from the acquisition of one-half the receipts from membership fees and sale of ordinary duplicates. The income is to be expended in "prosecuting historical investigations, and procuring desirable objects of historic or ethnological interest." The fund is slowly approaching the proposed minimum of \$10,000, which it ought to attain before its income should be considered available. Its present stage is \$7,896.12, a gain during the year of \$975.30. In two years more the minimum will probably be reached.

The Draper Fund

had reached upon July 1 the sum of \$10,292.75, a growth during the year of \$407.77. This increase was derived from interest receipts and the sale of the few remaining duplicates from the Lyman C. Draper library, which was willed to the Society. All of the Draper duplicates having now practically been disposed of, further growth from that direction is impossible—but the sales of publications (such as the *Documentary*

Executive Committee's Report

History of Dunmore's War) emanating from the Draper Manuscripts will be placed to the credit of this fund.

At the annual meeting held November 9, 1905, your committee authorized the expenditure of not to exceed \$400 per year from the income of this fund, "the same to be expended for services in indexing and calendaring the Draper manuscripts." As stated elsewhere, this long-deferred work is now in progress.

It is a matter for congratulation, that while this report was being written, we received from one of our Life Members, who declines to allow his name to be published in connection therewith, a special contribution of \$100 towards the income of the Draper fund for the current fiscal year, thus making it possible for us to spend \$500 for this purpose. Another Life Member, Edwin H. Abbot, Esq., of Boston, has recently contributed \$100 towards the capital of the same fund; and from still another Life Member, Chief Justice John B. Cassoday, we have \$15 for the same purpose. This generous action by our three associates, in liberally aiding the Society's private funds, is in direct line with your committee's suggestions of a year ago,¹ and are examples which we should be glad to see followed.

The Mary M. Adams Art Fund

has had a net increase during the fiscal year of but \$28.89; it now contains \$4,791.47. Practically the entire income was by consent of the Finance Committee expended for the purchase of desirable pictures, and during the coming year it will have an opportunity still further to enrich the Society's art collections.

¹See *Proceedings*, 1905, p. 24.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Library Accessions

Statistical

Following is a summary of library accessions for the year ending September 30, 1906:

Books purchased (including exchanges)	3,460
Books by gift	2,847
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Total books	5,807
Pamphlets by gift	3,833
Pamphlets on exchange and by purchase	172
Pamphlets made from newspaper clippings	352
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Total pamphlets	4,407
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Total accessions of titles	10,214
Present (estimated) strength of the library:	
Books	143,153
Pamphlets	139,725
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Total	282,878

The year's book accessions are classified as follows:

Cyclopædias	394
Newspapers and periodicals	894
Philosophy and religion	278
Biography and genealogy	358
History—general	74
History—foreign	181
History—American	333
History—local (U. S.)	319
Geography and travel	447
Political and social science	1,926
Natural sciences	53
Useful arts	85
British Patent Office reports	136
Fine arts	23
Language and literature	68
Bibliography	92
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Total	5,807

Executive Committee's Report

Comparative statistics of gifts and purchases:

	1905	1906
Total accessions of titles	12,634	10,214
Percentage of gifts, in accessions	80	61
Percentage of purchases (including exchanges), in accessions	20	39
Books given	5,532	4,739
Pamphlets given	3,849	6,993
Total gifts (including duplicates, which are not accessioned)	14,381	11,732
Percentage of gifts that were duplicates	30	47
Percentage of gifts that were accessions	70	53

The accessions for the past ten years have been as follows: 1897, 8,663; 1898, 6,960; 1899, 7,727; 1900, 8,983; 1901, 11,340; 1902, 10,510; 1903, 10,584; 1904, 11,990; 1905, 12,634; 1906, 10,214—average, 9,970.

Within the decade, the growth of the Library has been somewhat over 54 per cent; within twenty years, about 139 per cent.

Important Accessions

Among the important sets of sources received during the year were:

Analecta Bollandiana. Paris, 1882-91. 10v.

British Museum Catalogue Supplement. London, 1903-04. 6v.

Canada. House of Commons. Debates, 1875-1901. 55v.

House of Commons. Journals, 1868-1901. 45v.

House of Commons. Sessional papers, 1867-1901. 414v.

Senate debates, 1875-1900. 28v.

Senate journals, 1867-1904. 39v.

Canadian almanac, 1858-96. Toronto. 29v.

Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian Society. Transactions, 1874-82. Kendal. 18v.

Georgia. Acts of the General Assembly, 1821-22.

House journal, 1823-57. 14v.

Senate journal, 1824-57. 21v.

Great Britain. Acts of privy council of England, 1598-99.

Calendar of patent rolls, 1891-96.

Patent reports, 1906. 136 v.

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- Henley, W. E., ed. *Works of Shakespeare*. Edinburgh, 1901-04. 10v.
- Ireland, *Calendar of State Papers relating to*, 1660-62. London, 1905.
- Kent Archaeological Society. *Transactions*, 1858-1905. London. 26v.
- Kentucky. *Acts*, 1812-15, 1850. 5v.
- Maryland. *House journal*, 1839, 1840, 1844, 1845, 1856, 1858, 1864, 1865. 8v.
- Senate journal, 1839, 1856, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1864. 6v.
- Michigan Volunteers in the Civil War Record, 1861-65. Lansing, n. d. 46v.
- North Carolina. *Journal of constitutional convention*, 1875.
- Journal of state convention, 1862.
- Journal of state convention, 1865.
- Legislative documents, 1842-43, 1863-64, 1866-67, 1870-71, 1872-73. 5v.
- Senate and house journal, 1860-64, 1868. 5v.
- State records, 1715-1776.
- New York, *Minutes of Common Council of*, 1675-1776. New York, 1905. 8v.
- Ohio. *Senate and House journal*, 1858-68. Columbus. 14v.
- Ontario. *Journal of Legislative Assembly*, 1867-87. 21v.
- Sessional papers, 1870-84. 57v.
- Parish Register Society. *Publications*, 1836-1900. London. 34v.
- Pennsylvania archives, 4th ser. 1900-02. 12v.
- House journal, 1812-13, 1818-19, 1820-21, 1821-22, 1840. 7v.
- Senate journal, 1810-11 to 1827. 9v.
- Quebec. *Journal of the Assembly of Lower Canada*, 1795-1836. 34v.
- Report of state trials, before a general court martial in 1838-39, exhibiting a complete history of the late rebellion in Lower Canada*. Montreal, 1839. 2v.
- Scotland, *Calendar of State Papers relating to*, 1547-1603. London, 1905.
- Stevenson, E. L. *Maps illustrating early discovery in America*. New Brunswick, N. J. 1903.
- South Carolina. *Acts*, 1805, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1817, 1820, 1832, 1839. 9v.
- House journal, 1843-75. 20v.
- Senate journal, 1843-74. 19v.
- Virginia. *House of delegates*. 1828-33, 1836-37, 1841-42, 1852-53. 1857-58, 1869-70 to 1876. Richmond, 16v.
- Walton's Vermont register, 1826, 1831, 1832. Montpelier.

Executive Committee's Report

The most important files of periodicals and newspapers received, were the following:

African Repository and Colonial Journal, 1828-53. Washington. 16v.
Army and Navy Record, 1892-1902. New York. 10v.
Belgravia: a London magazine. 1874-84. London. 32v.
Chicago Tribune, 1862-70. 14v.
Cincinnati Daily Commercial, 1861-71. 15v.
Deutsche Volksblätter, 1861-65. Oshkosh, Wis. 5v.
Freeman's Journal and Philadelphia Mercantile Adviser, 1808-09.
London Times. Palmer's Index, 1812-1905. London. 362v.
Midland Monthly, 1894-99, Des Moines, Iowa. 10v.
Milwaukee Daily Wisconsin, 1863-65. 11v.
Nation, 1842-47. Dublin. 5v.
New York Evening Post, 1860-64. 10v.
North Yarmouth (Me.) Old Times, 1877-84. 8v.
Die Republic der Arbeiter, 1850-55. New York, 4v.
Springfield (Mass.) Weekly Republican, 1861-72, 1880-1903. 20v.

The Library

Manuscript Department

Our *Descriptive List of Manuscripts*, now in press,¹ will for the first time exhibit to the public the size and importance of our stores of this class of original material for American—especially Middle Western—history. The several series, bound and unbound, constitute one of the most important collections in the United States. The *List* will at once have large practical value; but the earliest need of the Manuscript Department is a complete calendar of these documents, whereby students of history or of genealogy may at once ascertain whether the collection contains the information sought and by means of which attendants may promptly produce the necessary document. The Draper Fund, organized for this purpose, now yields an income of \$400 per year; but the department is in urgent need of a permanent endowment sufficient to produce at least \$1,200 annually—say \$30,000. It is not essential that gifts for this purpose be added directly to the Draper Fund;

¹Published January, 1907.

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they may, when large enough, bear the names of givers, but should be applicable to this end. This feature of our work is not well calculated to appeal to a large popular constituency, hence difficult to impress upon the attention of the legislature. Nevertheless no department of the Library can quite so directly make contributions to American scholarship as that of Manuscripts, for our collections are large, cover a wide field of interest, and are unique. The Draper Manuscripts, in particular, have already played a large part in recent development in Western history; they are certain soon to become even more important.

To properly catalogue and calendar all of these documents, to assist historical specialists in using them—either by correspondence or in person—to prepare selections from them for publication, and in general to improve the administration of this important trust, we sorely need a few large-minded givers, who have the historical insight fully to appreciate this great work and understand its possibilities.

During the past year the department has had bound its large and steadily-accumulating collection of letters, accounts, and other documentary material bearing upon the Fox-Wisconsin valleys, emanating chiefly from the estates of Hercules M. Dousman, Henry S. Baird, Morgan L. Martin, and Louis B. Porlier. These fill 99 folio volumes and constitute the "Green Bay and Prairie du Chien Papers"—not to be confounded with the other and previously-bound series of Wisconsin manuscripts: "Wisconsin Fur Trade Accounts" (17 volumes), "Grignon, Lawe, and Porlier Papers" (65 volumes), "Papers of George Boyd, Indian Agent" (8 volumes), etc., which are practically along the same lines.

A month ago, some time after the "Green Bay and Prairie du Chien Papers" had been bound, the secretary unexpectedly obtained a fresh lot of manuscripts from the estate of Morgan L. Martin of Green Bay, which will when bound fill about 20 folio volumes, the collection hereafter to be distinctively known as the "Morgan L. Martin Papers." This second, and



The oldest Wisconsin manuscript

Reduced facsimile of Commission of Sieur Charles Langlade as Lieutenant of Canadian rangers; granted by Louis XV, king of France, dated Versailles, February 1, 1760. Original owned by Misses Sarah G. and Deborah B. Martin, Green Bay; deposited in Wisconsin Historical Library

Executive Committee's Report

doubtless final, consignment of Martin manuscripts comprises some fifteen bundles of letters, accounts, and loose documents of various kinds, besides 29 account books, letter books, etc. The dates range from about 1820 to about 1885, chiefly 1830-39, although a few are in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The acquisition will in many essential points supplement the "Green Bay and Prairie du Chien Papers." The most important single group consists of Martin's correspondence with his whilom real-estate partner, Solomon Juneau, and other papers connected with the founding of Milwaukee, throwing new light on that important episode. Most striking of all the documents in this group is the manuscript "Map of Milwaukee," drawn by Martin in August, 1833. Other papers in the collection add materially to those on the Fox-Wisconsin improvement and similar projects, which the Society already possesses. There are many political letters and documents from Territorial days, among them numerous letters by and to Gov. James Duane Doty, who was Martin's cousin. A notable paper in this group is a protest and declaration on the subject of the mooted State boundaries, drafted in the handwriting of Doty and signed by him and other members of the constitutional convention on December 10, 1846; a copy appears to have been forwarded to President Polk with the constitution—but apparently this is the original document itself. Other subjects touched by the Martin Papers are Indian affairs, legislation, legal procedure, and general business.

Even more extensive than the Martin Papers, are those of Moses M. Strong of Mineral Point, received during the year. These prove to be documents of much historical value, as would naturally be expected from the literary remains of so prominent and able a pioneer of the State. Coming to Wisconsin from Connecticut in 1836, when but twenty-six years of age, he opened a land office in Mineral Point, and invested largely for Eastern clients in public lands in the new Territory. Federal surveyor of lands west of the Mississippi, United States attorney for Wisconsin Territory, president of the Territorial

Wisconsin Historical Society

legislative council (1843), delegate in the constitutional convention (1846), speaker of the State assembly (1850), first president of the State Bar Association (1878), surveyor of the original plat of Madison (1837), author of *Territorial History of Wisconsin* (1885), a lawyer of marked ability, platter and promoter of several young cities, and in touch at many points with life in early Wisconsin, Strong was one of the most distinguished men in this section of the country. He was of methodical habits and had a wide business and professional correspondence. His papers were well kept, and came to us in the best of condition. The collection is especially rich in letters, accounts, manuscript maps of town-sites, details of early land transactions, and political documents, covering the years 1836-94.

State Archives

In the course of an admirable "Report on the Public Archives of Wisconsin," by Prof. Carl Russell Fish of the University of Wisconsin, published in the *Annual Report of the American Historical Association* for 1905 (pp. 377-419), he says:

The archives of Wisconsin cover but a short period, but are fairly complete. The same spirit which led to the early formation of the Wisconsin Historical Society led to the cherishing of State papers, great and small. The entire accumulation is concentrated at Madison, which has been the capital since 1837, and almost wholly in the capitol building. The building was partially burned in 1904, and some damage was done to the records, but much less than was at first supposed. In fact, many of the gaps indicated in the following list would probably be filled in if the archives were thoroughly organized and catalogued, for the care taken in arrangement has been far less than that in preservation, and the fire caused more disorder than actual loss. After the fire, many departments, owing to the pressure for space, stored all records not current, and as several departments used the same storage vault, the confusion is very great. In the keeping of the records the various administrations seem to have kept well abreast of the time and to have employed the latest devices, except in the period of the later seventies and the eighties. There has

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been, however, a too frequent change of method, and this makes it difficult to follow the administrative history continuously; and while there are indices for nearly every series of books, the road would often seem blind without the assistance of some old clerk who relies on memory rather than method. At present the card-index system is employed in most departments, but only for the records of the present administration.

* * * * *

The archives can be used, for the next ten years at least, only with the greatest difficulty, and this gives force to another proposed solution. As the Wisconsin Historical Society is practically a State institution, and as its thoroughly-equipped new building is within five minutes' car ride of the capitol, it has been suggested that it would be well for the State, instead of creating a new department of archives, to give its older records into the charge of the Society, which has so amply shown its ability to care for them.

Despite the crowded condition of its Library, the Society would most assuredly be pleased to assume professional care of the State archives; it would require a special appropriation to enable it to engage additional clerical assistance for the purpose; but the work can be done here much more economically and we believe more efficiently than elsewhere, owing to our existing machinery for the care of material of this character. In Kansas, where a similar condition exists, a statute was passed by the last legislature, as follows:

*An Act to provide for the care and preservation of public records.
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

Section 1. That any state, county, or other official is hereby authorized and empowered to turn over to the Kansas State Historical Society, for permanent preservation therein, any books, records, documents, original papers, or manuscripts, newspaper files and printed books not required by law to be kept in such office as a part of the public records, three years after the current use of the same, or sooner in the discretion of the head of the department. When so surrendered, copies therefrom shall be made and certified by the secretary of the Historical Society upon the application of any party interested, which certification shall have all the force and effect as if made by the officer originally in custody of them.

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Sec. 2. That the State Historical Society is hereby required to make a reference catalogue to the manuscripts, books, and papers so surrendered.

A similar law might well be adopted in Wisconsin, to the great betterment of existing conditions. The Society is willing, indeed anxious, to assume the trust.

Travelling Libraries

To meet a growing popular demand, the Society in May last placed in the field two new travelling libraries on Wisconsin history—it already had two in circulation. This autumn, there have been added three additional travelling libraries—on Revolutionary History, the Formative Period (1783–1817), and the Period of Expansion (1817–60), respectively. The Middle West was already covered by an effective library. These eight libraries are circulated through the agency of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, which possesses the best possible machinery for their effective distribution. Other small libraries on specialized fields of American history will be added from time to time, as demands arise and opportunities offer.

A Case of Theft

During the last week in July, this Library and that of the State University, also housed in our building, discovered a theft of books and pamphlets, of considerable proportions, and extending through a period of two years. The offender proved to be a fellow in history at the University, engaged for the coming academic year as teacher of history in a college for women at Columbia, South Carolina. She had been highly trusted at the two libraries, and several members of both staffs were among her warmest friends.

The missing books and pamphlets—about a hundred items from each library—were found in boxes stored by the young woman in a Madison warehouse. Of those taken from our Library, Southern history led all other fields, but the books from

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the University Library were of a more general character. To add to the outrage of the act, the young woman had, in order to destroy identity, torn out title-pages either wholly or in part, in scores of books, and in other ways cruelly mutilated the volumes. As many of those thus treated, especially from the Historical Library, are rarities of high market value, the vicious ruin of the books from a bibliographical point of view was particularly saddening. In addition to our own, some thirty-two volumes belonging to the Library of the University of Tennessee, whence the thief came to Wisconsin, were found in the boxes, and subsequently identified and claimed by the librarian of that institution.

The case was exasperating, but had features that greatly puzzled the Library Committee. After due consultation with the district attorney, the attorney general, and other legal authorities, and full consideration of certain extenuating circumstances, the committee finally agreed at a meeting held the third of October, to hold in abeyance the matter of prosecution, and to accept the woman's penitent offer to replace the mutilated books and pamphlets with perfect copies, so far as lay in her power. She has accordingly placed in the hands of the superintendent a sum of money as a preliminary payment; and from time to time, as money is forthcoming from her and opportunity occurs, he will seek to carry out this plan, rendering to her detailed statements of expenditures from the fund. It is, however, quite improbable that many of the rarer items can now be secured at any price; and at best, years may elapse before even the majority of the books can be replaced upon the shelves.

In a crime of this character, the culprit sins more against the general public than against the Library itself. In order to guard as far as possible against a repetition of the offense, new rules have been enacted, and others more rigidly enforced, for the better safeguarding of the public property held by us in trust. Each fresh restriction means, of course, less freedom

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The Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs is, through its Landmarks Committee, devoting much attention to the matter of marking historical sites and preserving Indian mounds. At the meeting of the Federation recently held in Wausau, several hundred copies of our *Landmarks* bulletin were distributed among the delegates. The bulletin has also been freely circulated among the public libraries of the State.

Other Wisconsin Libraries

Our secretary being ex-officio a member of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, some notice of the work of that body during the past year is appropriate in this connection. Within the twelve-month more new libraries were established, and old ones reorganized, than for any equivalent period since the golden era of library expansion during the early years of the Commission's work. On the other hand, gifts received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie and philanthropists of our own State have been fewer in number than for some years past, although fairly large in amount. This may be attributed to the fact that most Wisconsin cities capable of supporting a separate library building, with the increased expenditures thereby entailed, are now supplied. Few places remain that probably would not find the support of such a building burdensome. Mr. Carnegie, also, seems less readily inclined to give affirmative responses to applications that now come to him for library grants. Among others during the past year, he has refused North La Crosse and Fort Atkinson. Nevertheless, in both these places library buildings are much needed to accommodate the expanding work already begun.

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Old Capital at Belmont

As a consequence of considerable discussion in the State press, concerning the matter, the secretary on October 12 visited the building at Leslie (Old Belmont), in the town of Belmont, Lafayette County, used by the first legislature of Wisconsin Territory (October 25–December 9, 1836). This structure was erected earlier in that year; the timber having according to local tradition been dressed and possibly shaped in Pittsburg, carried by steamboat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Galena rivers to Galena, and thence transported overland by wagon for thirty miles to Old Belmont.

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A Northern Wisconsin town



Log school-house in Northern Wisconsin

Where the Library Commission's Travelling Libraries go to

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Descriptive Lists of Manuscripts

The Society has now in press the *Descriptive List* of its various manuscript collections, alluded to above (p. 33). Lacking as yet, a calendar of the manuscripts, this *List* is sufficiently detailed in character to prove a long-needed boon to the many persons in various parts of the country who are constantly using them for purposes of original historical research.

While the Draper Manuscripts are undoubtedly the Society's best-known possession in this department of the Library, we possess other classes of manuscripts of equal relative importance in a more limited field. The Wisconsin collection, numbering several hundred bound volumes, are of the utmost value to students of the history of this State and of the region of the upper Great Lakes; while the stores of miscellaneous manuscript treasures, described in the forthcoming *List*, are such as will, when the publication appears, create widespread attention among historians of the Middle West.

With a desire of assisting in the co-operative work now being done in so many American libraries, there has been appended to our *List* brief authoritative descriptions of manuscript collections—particularly of Middle West material—in leading public, society, college, and private libraries in the states of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas. The publication of these several lists of manuscripts under one cover and commonly indexed, will of course prove helpful to students of American history by enabling them to ascertain the strength of nearly all the several collections in the upper Mississippi basin, at the minimum expenditure of time and effort.

It is hoped that this *List* may lead to other co-operative activities.¹ For instance, similar co-operative bibliographies

¹So long ago as 1897, our Society published: I. S. Bradley, "Available Material for the Study of Institutional History of the Old Northwest," *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proceedings*, 1896, pp. 115-143. This consisted of a list of the statutes, session laws, legislative documents and

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might well be compiled of portraits, broadsides, and other illustrative matter, and check-lists be prepared of rare historical works, documentary collections, etc. The example set by the libraries of Boston, Washington, and Chicago, in publishing co-operative lists of their periodicals, may serve as a hint for us all.

Administrative Details

Professional Meetings

It is undoubtedly good policy to keep the Society in close touch with its contemporaries in the related fields of historical research and library activity, with a view to securing to this institution the benefits of modern ideals and methods. The secretary and superintendent has therefore sought to have the Society represented at the most important historical and library conventions of the year; and when consistent with the prosecution of his ever-increasing administrative duties, has accepted invitations to address public meetings in this and other states upon topics associated with our work. A summarized allusion to these activities would seem to be proper in any report upon his year's stewardship.

Upon November 15, 1905, he addressed the Milwaukee College Endowment Association, on "Local history with reference to landmarks." November 23, he assisted in organizing the Sauk County Historical Society, his address being on "The functions of a local historical society"—a topic repeated at Grand Rapids, Michigan, December 5, before the Historical Society of that city. On December 1, he was present at the meeting of the council of the American Historical Association in New York; and December 26-29 attended the open sessions of that body, held in Baltimore and Washington, reporting for

journals, journals of constitutional conventions, and newspaper files of the Old Northwest Territory and of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, published prior to 1851, to be found in public libraries within those states.

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the committee on "Methods of organization and work on the part of state and local historical societies."¹ March 9-11, 1906, he attended the meetings of the councils of the American Library Association and Bibliographical Society of America, held at Atlantic City, New Jersey. From June 29-July 6, he was present at the annual meetings of both those bodies, at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island. The Society was also represented at this important library convention by Librarian and Assistant Superintendent Bradley and Assistant Librarian Oakley—the latter, as secretary of the National Association of State Librarians. March 17, the Secretary accompanied Archbishop Messmer of your committee to Berlin (Wis.), where in company with Hon. John J. Wood and Rev. F. J. Fiss of Berlin and Rev. T. J. Cosgrove of Ripon, they visited Democrat Prairie, in the neighborhood of Berlin, which Mr. Wood seeks to identify as the location of the Mascoutin village mentioned in the seventeenth century by French explorers and missionaries.² May 16, he accompanied the Madison Woman's Club on a tour around Lake Mendota, explaining the Indian mounds and cornfields, chiefly at Morris Park and on the grounds of the State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota. The secretary also attended and spoke at field meetings of the Wisconsin Archæological Society at Waukesha (May 26) and Menasha (September 3, 4). On September 22, he delivered the address at the unveiling of a bronze memorial tablet to Gen. William Clark at St. Louis, on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the return to that place, in 1806, of the Lewis and Clark exploring expedition; and on September 29 attended and addressed the pilgrimage of the Sauk County Historical Society at Prairie du Sac. This latter meeting was also addressed by Mr. Charles N. Brown of this committee, who by means of early survey notes successfully identified the

¹ Report published in *Annual Report of American Historical Association*, 1905, 1, pp. 249-325.

² See Mr. Wood's and Father Jones's papers, *post*.

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battleground of Wisconsin Heights (July 21, 1832), four miles south of the village, and accompanying the audience to the field described the battle on the spot.

We present herewith the usual reports of such of the local historical societies in Wisconsin as have come into auxiliary relations with the State Society. Since our last annual meeting societies have been established at Superior and Manitowoc, which report excellent prospects; we are glad to welcome them to our list of auxiliaries.¹

Wisconsin Archæological Society

In the earlier years of our own Society, considerable space in the *Collections* was devoted to the consideration of Wisconsin archæology, and much of real importance was thus given to the public. Gradually, however, matters more nearly akin to practical historical study came to occupy the almost exclusive attention of the Society, which did not feel itself sufficiently equipped financially to conduct archæological investigations on any important scale.

There has of late been a steady increase in the number of citizens of Wisconsin engaged in the intelligent study and collection of artifacts, and among these some manner of special organization seemed desirable. In 1899 there was formed the Wisconsin Archæological Society, with headquarters in the Milwaukee Public Museum, although not officially connected therewith. This body was reorganized and incorporated in 1903, "for the purpose of securing the preservation and encouraging the study of Wisconsin antiquities." It has been managed with enterprise and skill, and has a present membership of about six hundred, of whom about a hundred and fifty possess collections, "these including some of the richest private exhibits in the State." It has an income of about \$1,000 per year, publishes under State auspices a well-edited quarterly,

¹Organized in February, 1906. Owing to delay in printing the *Proceedings* for 1905, we were enabled to present preliminary reports from them in that volume, p. 71.

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The Wisconsin Archaeologist, and co-operates with the educational institutions and historical societies of the State—our own among the number. Indeed, many of our members are also associated with the management of the Archæological Society. It would seem, however, that some still closer connection between the two might with mutual profit be devised. There are undoubtedly sharp lines of distinction between historical and archæological work in general; but at some points, particularly in the study of Indian tribes, the two merge.

The collection of Wisconsin artifacts in the museum of our Society is still doubtless the most important public collection in the State. It should not only remain such, but every effort consistent with our means may well be made to enlarge and improve it, as an educational object lesson. Doubtless the State University will at some future time undertake instruction in American archæology, based in considerable degree upon our collection.

Erection of Landmarks

Under the caption "Publications" (p. 41, *ante*), we note the issuance within the present year of our illustrated bulletin on *Landmarks in Wisconsin*. It is interesting to note the growth within this State of the habit of erecting tablets to commemorate historical objects and sites. Two such events have occurred since our last report. At Waukesha, on May 26, the local Woman's Club unveiled, in connection with a field meeting of the Wisconsin Archæological Society, an appropriate tablet upon the Cutler Mound, a large Indian tumulus in Cutler Park, in front of the public library. The address was delivered by Mrs. William H. Anderson, president of the club. At Menasha, on the occasion of the second field assembly of the same society (September 3), a monument in honor of the visit to Doty's Island of the explorer Jean Nicolet (1634) was unveiled by the affiliated women's clubs of that city. The addresses were delivered by Mrs. Sally McCarty Pleasants, Miss Mary P. Whipple, and Hon. Frank D. Lake.



Tablet on Cutler Mound, Waukesha
Unveiled by Waukesha Woman's Club, May 26, 1906



The Tank Cottage, Green Bay, in 1906

Built of logs by Joseph Roy, a French Canadian voyageur, in 1766, and now the oldest house in Wisconsin. Bought by Judge Jacques Porlier in 1805, and occupied by him until his death in 1839. Then passing through several ownerships until bought in 1851 by Nels Otto Tank, who died there in 1864, and his widow in 1891. Now owned by Howard Stiles Eldred, of Milwaukee, a Life Member of this Society. A movement to purchase the relic has been inaugurated by the Green Bay Historical Society. Originally a characteristic *habitant's* cabin, with rough-stone exterior chimneys at each gabled end, and tiny dormers, it has in 130 years of occupancy been much modified.

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As a consequence of considerable discussion in the State press, concerning the matter, the secretary on October 12 visited the building at Leslie (Old Belmont), in the town of Belmont, Lafayette County, used by the first legislature of Wisconsin Territory (October 25–December 9, 1836). This structure was erected earlier in that year; the timber having according to local tradition been dressed and possibly shaped in Pittsburg, carried by steamboat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Galena rivers to Galena, and thence transported overland by wagon for thirty miles to Old Belmont.

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Log school-house in Northern Wisconsin

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Mound, and Little Mound. These picturesque elevations rise above the rolling prairie for about a hundred and fifty feet, with bold escarpments, and are to this day tree-mantled. The situation is one of great natural beauty, that must have appealed strongly to the legislators who were asked to make Belmont the permanent as well as temporary seat of government in Wisconsin. The village had but recently been platted (1835),¹ several buildings had been erected, and high hopes of its future were entertained. For the accommodation of the legislature, there were constructed four buildings—a council house, a residence for the governor, a building for the supreme court, and a lodging house for members. These appear to have been erected along the one main street, and all of them (according to local tradition) facing west, with Platte and Little Mounds bounding the horizon in that quarter, and Belmont mound to the rear. The council house had a battlement (or square) front, was some 25x42 feet on the ground, and two stories and an attic high. It is presumable that the others had similar fronts, as that style of architecture was then popular in the West, and is still in vogue in our small towns. The street still bristled with stumps, and lead-miners' shafts and prospectors' holes thickly dimpled the neighborhood.

At this initial session of the legislature, the one burning controversy was the location of the permanent capital. Belmont's champions had the advantage of being on the ground, but other claimants came into the contest fully armed—chief among them Milwaukee, Racine, Koshkonong, City of the Second Lake, City of the Four Lakes (now Pheasant Branch), Madison, Fond du Lac, Peru, Wisconsin City, Portage, Helena, Mineral Point, Platteville, Cassville, Belleview, and Dubuque (Iowa being then a part of Wisconsin Territory). A month was spent in sparring, but on November 24 the prize

¹The owner of the plot of 80 acres was John Atchison of Galena, the surveyor being Colonel Craig of the same place.—*History of Lafayette County* (Chicago, 1881), p. 617.

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was voted to Madison—then, like many other eager applicants, merely a town on paper.

Failure to secure the prize proved a death-blow to Belmont. Other towns in Lafayette County were more important, and drew trade; there seemed no excuse for Belmont's further existence, and the village gradually went into a decline. Within ten years after the memorable session, the site had practically been abandoned. In 1867, on the approach of the Platteville branch of the Mineral Point Railroad (now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul), a new village was platted some three miles to the southeast, but still within the township of Belmont. At first this was called "Belmont Station," or "New Belmont," in deference to the old village; but in time the distinction was dropped, and the new town, in our day a prosperous and growing community, became known as Belmont. Later, the Chicago & Northwestern's Galena line touched Old Belmont, and the once Territorial capital was thereafter called Leslie—a sleepy little hamlet consisting of the Belmont town-hall, a stone schoolhouse, a store, a lumber yard, an abandoned creamery, the railway station, and three widely-scattered farm houses.

After Old Belmont had lived out its dream, the governor's residence in due course of nature fell into decay, but its site is still marked by a small clump of trees on the north side of the plot, not far from the Leslie railway station. The court building was adapted by Judge Charles Dunn into a residence, and here he lived for many years, the principal inhabitant of the "lost town." This building is still in use as the farmhouse of Chris Cordt, a Schleswig-Holstein farmer, who for a quarter of a century past has been a tenant of the owner of the farm upon which stood the principal buildings of the olden day—Fritz Harbis of Platteville. The quaint old house is still, although with one side somewhat bulged out, in a fair state of repair, its timbers having also come from Pittsburg seventy years ago. The clapboards are of a later date, there is doubtless a new roof, and most of the window-sashes are



South side of Territorial Capitol, at Belmont

The front, formerly "battlemented," was the left-hand gable in the above picture. Photograph by Prof. W. H. Dudley, Platteville, 1906



Former Residence of Justice Charles Dunn, at Belmont

Now the farmhouse of Chris Cordt. The old Capitol is to the right and rear, just outside of the picture. Photograph by Prof. W. H. Dudley, Platteville, 1906

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of a modern date; but the frame, the doors, the casings, and many of the sashes are as of old. A one-story kitchen extension in the rear, was, according to local story,¹ once the office of the Belmont *Gazette*, which flourished during the legislative session—the first newspaper in Wisconsin, west of Milwaukee.²

About a hundred feet to the rear (southeast) of this farmhouse stands the old "council house," or Territorial capitol. The present location is not the original, as formerly it stood about a hundred feet north of and on a line with the farmhouse, in what is today a cornfield, the exact site being at present marked by a vigorous growth of horseradish. The road between the Belmont of today and Leslie, is now laid out between farmhouse and capitol site; but in the old days both buildings were directly upon the same road, which swerved towards Belmont to the south of the farmhouse instead of the north.

Some twenty-eight years ago, Harbis came into possession of the land hereabout. Up to that time the capitol had been occupied by various families. The new owner caused the building to be moved to its present location, and it has ever since—twenty-five years of that time by Chris Cordt, his tenant—been in use as a barn. Its present condition is that of decrepitude. None of the original ground sills remain, having been replaced by new ones, probably at the time of moving, and these are now rotten; the "battlement" of the front has been removed, so as to leave a plain gable; the shingles and clapboards are not those of 1836; nearly all of the original win-

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 617.

² The *Gazette* was founded in October, 1836, by James Clarke (of Harrisburg, Pa.) and John B. Russell. At the close of the Belmont session, the plant was moved to Burlington, now in Iowa, where the sessions were to be held until the capitol in Madison was completed. The type and press afterwards were used in founding the *Miners' Free Press*, at Galena. See Wisconsin Historical Society, *Catalogue of Newspapers*, p. 100.

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dows have been closed up; the barndoor is on the south side, there now being no other entrance save through a lean-to shed on the north; the ceiling of the upper story, and many of its rafters, have been removed, so as to make a large hayloft of all above the first floor; many of the old laths remain, however, upon the side walls of the loft and upon such of its rafters as remain, and upon the first floor (now divided into cattle stalls) are also some remains of the original lath-and-plaster lining; the scantlings above the first floor give evidences of weakness, having been cut too short for a good job of mortising; the upright timbers nearest the outside are showing signs of dry rot; the entire building is much out of plumb, and although occasionally braced by iron rods apparently depends largely for support on the lean-to sheds, along both the west and north sides. Mr. Cordt states that the roof and clapboarding being out of repair, the building is suffering from the rain that beats in; while he stands in fear that a heavy wind storm may at any time crush in the structure and injure his cattle.

If the building is to be saved as an historical landmark, it will necessarily have to be moved to its original site; its present location in the Cordt barnyard is unsightly—obviously the only possible situation is the original. It will, however, doubtless be a somewhat costly undertaking to move so decrepit a structure for two hundred feet, and to restore it to a semblance of its former condition. In case the legislature deems such expenditure advisable, the building should be surrounded by enough land to make a suitable park—say two or three acres—and provision should be made for the permanent care of building and park. This latter would probably not be a serious charge.

We have left with us so few historic sites of State-wide importance, that it seems worth serious effort to preserve what we have. The removal, restoration, and suitable setting of the council house at Old Belmont, wherein legislation for Wisconsin as a political entity was inaugurated seventy years ago, would, we think, be well worth the few thousand dollars it



Ground floor of old Capitol, Belmont

Now in use as horse and cow stalls. Photograph by Prof. W. H. Dudley, Platteville, 1906



Second floor of old Capitol, Belmont

Now a hay loft. Note the original laths on the side walls, and marks thereof on the ceiling beams. Photograph by Prof. W. H. Dudley, Platteville, 1906

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might cost. Historic self-consciousness is one of the indications of a progressive State, and the preservation of historical landmarks makes for civic patriotism.

New Telephone System

The automatic house telephone system, connecting thirty-five offices and rooms, installed when our building was first occupied, proved in practice to be too intricate and far too costly, so that for several years past it has been in disuse. During the past few weeks the building has been connected with the new local system of the State University. This gives us fifteen telephones of the Bell pattern within the building, for use as a house system; and the advantage of connection, through the University "central" in Science Hall, with not only all others of the University system of 150 telephones, but with the main lines of the Dane County and Wisconsin (Bell) companies. A joint pay booth has been established in a lobby off the main floor, so as to relieve our office of the inconvenience of public demands upon the official telephones.

The Museum

Popular Exhibitions

During the winter of 1905-06, two exhibitions were given in our Museum, under the direction of the Madison Art Association: From November 15-25 there was an extensive exhibit of Japanese art, chiefly color prints—both originals and reproductions. Several interesting public lectures were given by persons familiar with that art. From April 16 to May 7, an exhibit was given of paintings by New York artists—William M. Chase, Childe Hassam, Howard Logan Hildebrandt, Albert L. Groll, Paul Dougherty, Cullen Yates, and Frederick Ballard Williams. With these were shown a series of twenty-five etchings by J. McNeill Whistler.

From March 23-26, the Department of Home Economics in the State University, acting in conjunction with the Madi-

Wisconsin Historical Society

son Art Association, gave an exhibition in honor of William Morris. The material for exhibition included wall papers, tapestries, brocades, carpets, and cotton prints designed by Morris, and a large number of books showing the work of the Kelmscott Press and the Doves Bindery. In connection with the exhibition were popular lectures by Prof Charles Zueblin of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Thomas Dickinson of the University of Wisconsin.

From May 19-26, the Camera Clubs of Harvard, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, and Wisconsin held here their fifth intercollegiate photographic exhibition.

It is perhaps needless to state that as a condition incident to our granting the use of the Museum to these several exhibitions, the latter were open to the public without charge of any sort.

Society Exhibits

It is impracticable for the Society to exhibit at one time in the Museum all of its great stores of manuscripts, autographs, engravings, etc. All of these are of course accessible by means of the card catalogue, and nearly all are in daily use by those who use the Library for research purposes; but the general public not engaged in such studies can of course see but a small portion of them save by special enquiry. With a view gradually to bring to the attention of visitors all interesting things within the Library, as well as to vary the attractions of the Museum, special exhibitions are arranged from time to time.

During the autumn of 1905 there was on view in the Museum the Society's really magnificent collection of engravings and autographs of George Washington. This attracted marked attention from thousands of visitors.

In the spring of 1906 there was inaugurated a special exhibit of autographs, which interested large numbers. Two cases were filled with a complete collection of autographs of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence, nearly

Executive Committee's Report

all of them being accompanied by steel or copper engravings of the signers. Collections of the signers' autographs are extremely rare; it is doubtful whether over ten other complete sets now exist. The deaths of several of the signers during the Revolution, soon after appending their names to the Declaration, have contributed to render their autographs rare in any form. The least common is that of Thomas Lynch Jr., of South Carolina, who died in 1779. Many forgeries of his sign-manual have been marketed—the Wisconsin specimen being his signature, excellently done, from the fly-leaf of a book once owned by him. There were in this remarkable collection fifty full autograph letters, of which those of Floyd and Hewes were written in 1776, and ten others in the Revolutionary period. Another interesting exhibit in the same room consisted of nearly fifty autographs loaned to the Museum by one of our members, Mr. John T. Lee of the secretary of state's office, a small portion of his large and valuable collection.

Following the exhibition of autographs, was the show now on, a representative selection of some 260 book-plates, a score or two of old books, and some specimens of artistic book-binding.

During the past winter the old "red room" was repainted and freshly appointed throughout; and the long room (No. 425), connecting this with the military museum, was similarly treated with painted burlap on planked walls. In No. 426 has been installed the fine collection of Piranesi engravings alluded to in our report of a year ago;¹ while in the wing frames are the usual pioneer and legislative groups, together with a small but well-selected collection of photographs of Italian frescoes and Dutch and Flemish easel pictures, loaned by the Madison Art Association. In No. 425 are now hung our collection of Arundel Society prints,² which received five important addi-

¹ *Proceedings*, 1905, pp. 99-101.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 101-103.

Wisconsin Historical Society

tions during the year, and the best (some 120 specimens) of our excellent collection of Japanese color prints. The walls of the south gallery (rooms 400-403) have recently been tinted to accord with the new ceiling colors in Nos. 425 and 426, to the manifest improvement of the entire Museum.

Two interesting loan exhibits have been installed within the past few months: Collections of old Delft, French, Spanish, Moorish and Moresque, and Italian pottery, and European and Oriental handicrafts, owned by Prof. Joseph Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin; and a collection of Philippine weapons and utensils, and dress, 200 articles in all, owned by Mr. Fred B. Morse of Madison, formerly (1903-05) sergeant in Company C, Fourteenth U. S. Cavalry.

The Museum continues to attract a large popular attendance at all seasons of the year. It is estimated that about 70,000 visitors passed through the doors during the twelve months. Considering the fact that the condition of our finances warrants but slight expenditure upon this feature of our work, we are, chiefly through the generosity of our friends, enabled to register many accessions each year. In the department of art, while new material is seldom of a costly character, marked improvements have of late been wrought; much attention being paid by our staff, as already stated, to the frequent change of exhibits, and the constant co-operation of the Madison Art Association has been freely tendered at all times. The Mary M. Adams art fund yields about \$200 per year, and this sum, although small, has been highly instrumental in the improvement of the gallery.

Building Fund Balance Returned

It will be remembered that in October, 1900, the State Historical Library Building was formally turned over to the Society's administration by the Board of Library Building Commissioners. The commissioners, however, continued to transact business connected with the construction as late as September, 1903, for the building was not actually completed at the time

Executive Committee's Report

of our moving in. Details for coloring the interior walls were part of the original specifications, but were eliminated and the matter deferred by recommendation of the architects, until the building should be thoroughly dry. In order that the paint on woodwork throughout the building should accord with the wall colors, the last two coats of the projected five were omitted from the contract. For various reasons of expediency, chiefly arising from the fact that it was impracticable to carry on this work during sessions of the University, when the Library was crowded, the work of applying the needed coats on the woodwork and of tinting the walls was postponed until the present year.

The Board of Commissioners held a special meeting on June 18, 1906, for the purpose of ordering the completion of the building in this respect. The secretary of state had formally reported to the Board, under date of June 5, that there remained in the state treasury a "balance of \$10,597.99 in the Historical Library Building Fund." At this meeting, however, the unexpected query was raised, whether or not the Board might be considered after this lapse of time to have terminated its existence under the law (chapter 298, laws of 1895). A special committee was appointed to lay the matter before the attorney-general, and obtain from him his opinion as to whether the Board was still recognized as being in existence and therefore empowered to act.

On July 5, Attorney General L. M. Sturdevant ruled in effect that, having turned the building over to the Society, "no further sums of money can be expended by the Commission, without additional authority from the legislature." In consequence, the Board returned to the State treasury not only the \$10,597.99 of unexpected balance in the general fund; but on July 21, the Hon. Lucien S. Hanks, chairman of the Board's finance committee, also turned over to the State treasurer the sum of \$409 (including accrued interest) which the Board had withheld from the contractor for the cement floor in the basement, pending a proper completion of his contract—thus mak-

Wisconsin Historical Society

ing \$11,006.99 recovered into the treasury from the sum of \$620,000 originally appropriated by the legislature. The Society will seek to regain this sum for the completion of the present building.

Need of More Administrative Funds

During the State fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the cost of maintaining the building—engineers, janitors, check-room service, heat, light, repairs, supplies, telephones, and new equipment—was \$13,067.35. In accordance with agreement, the University met one-half this expense, leaving us from our \$15,000 annual stipend from the State but \$8,466.32 for the salaries of eighteen members of the library staff, an office janitor, equipment strictly appertaining to our own offices, freight, drayage, travelling, and other necessary administrative expenses.

It is hardly necessary, we think, to point out that this sum, although expended in that spirit of rigid economy that controls all of our financial operations, is quite inadequate for the purpose. The building, now occupied for six years, has reached the inevitable stage of needing frequent and often rather costly repairs. Despite constant care some of the original equipment has worn or is wearing out, and needs repair and replacement; the growth of the Library requires a steady increase of new appliances; and additional shelving has now been placed in practically every foot of available space throughout the building. The steady increase in our Library should be met by at least a corresponding administrative expansion. We must not merely mark time. Departments should be strengthened to meet the steadily growing demands upon them, naturally following enlarged daily use, the widening reputation of the Library, and the new opportunities for usefulness that confront us.

At present our Library staff is much too small for our needs; work lags in several departments because of an insufficiency

Executive Committee's Report

of laborers. The salaries that we can pay are generally much below the average obtaining in similar libraries elsewhere, and during the past year, we have, because of this, lost several valued workers; indeed, reductions in the staff have been rendered necessary during the past few months. This state of affairs is discouraging. Embarrassed by our own prosperity, we find that the Library building is a burden greater than we can bear, with our present funds; the cost of its maintenance eats steadily into our rigidly-fixed official appropriation, leaving us year by year less opportunity properly to care for our growing Library, to say nothing of meeting its expanding necessities.

Two years ago, owing to the extraordinary demands of several other State institutions, our own appeal for legislative relief received scant consideration and proved futile. We hope most sincerely that at the coming session our conditions may be more carefully examined into, and that an enlarged appropriation may be granted to this educational enterprise, the importance of which to the State is so generally recognized by men of culture throughout the country. At the lowest calculation, our annual stipend of \$15,000 for administrative purposes should be increased to \$20,000, and our book-purchasing fund of \$5,000 could profitably be raised to \$7,500. In the present era of prosperity in Wisconsin, this proposed modest increase of grant for one of the most active of its educational enterprises does not appear to be unreasonable.

New Wing Imperatively Demanded

We can add little to our appeal in the past two reports, for a State appropriation for the construction of our long-delayed northwest wing. If the need was urgent two years ago, what can we say of the situation today? Both libraries, particularly that of the State University, have meanwhile made enormous gains. What was a crowded state a twelve-month since has now become a packed condition. In the legislature of 1905

Wisconsin Historical Society

we felt impelled, owing to the pressure by other public interests, to withhold our intended request for more room. But it has now become imperative to bring the matter to the attention of the legislature of 1907, quite regardless of what other claimants may demand.

At best it would probably be the spring of 1909 before the new wing could be completed, and it is a serious question as to where the accumulations of the next two-and-a-half years can meanwhile be stored. It is possible that the proposed extension might serve the two libraries for the accessions of the decade after its completion—it could not be expected to do more than that. At the close of that period—and we need not be surprised if it prove to be less than ten years—we shall again be pressing for more room.

The query is sometimes seriously raised, whether the great research libraries should be allowed to continue to grow more and more plethoric—whether there may not be an end to this sort of thing; some manner of sifting process, by which what is “live” may be retained, and what is “dead” may, if not cremated, at least be compactly boxed, and respectfully laid away in literary mausoleums, to enjoy needed rest. An eminent American college president, seriously confronted with this same problem of space, startled the library world a year or two ago, by a speciously-phrased and widely-circulated dictum of this character. Despite the protests of librarians everywhere, and of investigators who were familiar with library methods, he autocratically caused a considerable portion of the college library to be transported to available basements elsewhere on the campus. What happened, any research student might readily have foreseen—utter confusion in a dozen lines of study, and endless labor on the part of the library staff in resurrecting the departed and restoring them to the fellowship of already overflowing stacks and seminaries.

In point of fact, no part of a well-used reference library does become “dead,” unless its circle of readers be moribund. Absolutely no portion of the collection is without its users.

Executive Committee's Report

Like wine, every part practically betters with age. If for any reason, as occasionally happens in every library, some one class of books, however apparently stale and superseded, is temporarily thrown out of commission, the complaints reaching the office are at once many and loud. It is the case of the maimed finger, that proves to be the most useful digit upon the hand. It is idle to predict what may be the attitude of future generations of library users or of library trustees; but certainly, so far as our own vision goes, we can see no appropriate limitation to the collections of this or of any other important research library.

There is, therefore, nothing else to be done than to provide for the natural increase of the Library as it comes. The collection cannot safely be placed within a straight-jacket; the library that does not vigorously grow is practically a useless library, far removed from the needs of modern scholarship. The future will bring new library problems, and with them new methods and ideals; but far from these being along the line of restricted growth, as some have prophesied, we believe they will make for well-conceived expansion, for labor-saving devices, for increase of facilities for scholars, for greater breadth of view, and a more liberal conception of the duty of government towards the institution which preserves and makes usable the records of what mankind has in all preceding ages thought and wrought.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,
Secretary and Superintendent.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Treasurer's Report

Report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

Building Fund Income Account

The Treasurer, Dr.

1906.

June 30.	To ½ annual dues (for year)	.	\$341 00	
	To ½ life membership fees	.	290 00	
	To ½ sale duplicates	.	30 34	
	To interest apportioned	.	1,274 77	
				<hr/>
				\$1,936 11

The Treasurer, Cr.

1906.

June 30.	R. G. Thwaites, salary as superintendent	.	\$1,000 00	
	I. S. Bradley, salary as assistant superintendent	.	400 00	
	Unexpended, transferred to Binding Fund	.	536 11	
				<hr/>
				\$1,936 11

Binding Fund

The Treasurer, Dr.

1905.

July 1. To balance . . . \$28,093 21

1906.

June 30.	To transferred from income	.	536 11	
				<hr/>
				\$28,629 32
July 1	To balance	.		\$28,629 32

Treasurer's Report

The Treasurer, Cr.

1906.

June 30.	By balance	\$28,629 32
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Antiquarian Fund Income

The Treasurer, Dr.

1906.

June 30.	To ½ annual dues (for year) . . .	\$341 00	
	To ½ life membership fees . . .	290 00	
	To ½ sale duplicates . . .	30 35	
	To interest apportioned . . .	313 95	
		\$975 30	

The Treasurer, Cr.

1906.

June 30.	By balance transferred to Antiquarian Fund	\$975 30
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Antiquarian Fund

The Treasurer, Dr.

1905.

July 1.	To balance	\$6,920 82	
	To transferred from income . . .	975 30	
		\$7,896 12	

1906.

July 1.	To balance	\$7,896 12
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The Treasurer, Cr.

1906.

July 1.	By balance	\$7,836 12
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Mary M. Adams Art Fund

The Treasurer, Dr.

1905.

July 1.	To balance	\$4,763 08
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1906.

June 30.	To interest apportioned . . .	213 85	
		\$4,976 93	

July 1.	To balance	\$4,791 47
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Wisconsin Historical Society

The Treasurer, Cr.

1905.

Nov. 25. By Japanese color prints . . . \$82 65

1906.

Jan. 25. By G. E. Stechert, pictures . . . 58 86

March 20. By G. E. Stechert, pictures . . . 21 45

May 23. By Bainbridge, picture mats . . . 18 75

June 1. By Klein, backing for pictures . . . 3 75

June 30. Balance . . . \$4,791 47

 \$4,976 98

Entertainment Fund

The Treasurer, Dr.

1906.

July 1. To balance, funds received during year . . . \$4 32

Draper Fund

The Treasurer, Dr.

1905.

July 1. To balance . . . \$9,884 98

1906.

June 30. To sale of duplicates . . . 107 87

To interest apportioned . . . 446 90

 \$10,439 75

July 1. To balance . . . \$10,292 75

The Treasurer, Cr.

1906.

June 30. By services Miss Kellogg . . . \$147 00

By balance . . . 10,292 75

 \$10,439 75

General Fund

The Treasurer, Dr.

1905.

July 1. To balance . . . \$2,442 98

1906.

July 1. To balance . . . \$1,493 82

Treasurer's Report

The Treasurer, Cr.

1906.

June 30. By miscellaneous expenses as per

vouchers	\$799 15	
L. S. Hanks, salary as treasurer . .	150 00	
Balance	1,493 83	
		<hr/>
		\$2,442 98

Inventory

Mortgages \$51,000 00

Real estate

Lots 6 and 7, blk. 35, Summit Park add., St. Paul . . 1,184 86

Lot 1, blk. 2, Bryant's Randolph St. add., St. Paul . . 580 54

Cash 342 41

\$53,107 81

Apportioned as follows:

To Binding Fund	\$28,629 32	
To Antiquarian Fund	7,896 12	
To Mary M. Adams Art Fund	4,791 47	
To Draper Fund	10,292 75	
To General Fund	1,493 83	
To Entertainment Fund	4 32	
		<hr/>
		\$53,107 81

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully report that we have examined the vouchers for the disbursements made by the Treasurer, and find that the vouchers correspond with the entries on the books, and that the footings of the same are correct and correspond with the summary.

CHARLES N. BROWN,

E. B. STEENSLAND,

Auditing Committee.

October 15, 1906.

The Finance Committee have examined the accounts of the Treasurer as within summarized, and find the same correct.

W. A. P. MORRIS,

J. H. PALMER,

HALL STEENSLAND,

GEO. B. BURROWS,

Finance Committee.

October 16, 1906.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Secretary's Fiscal Report

To the Executive Committee, State Historical Society of Wisconsin—At present, the State appropriates to the Society, directly, \$20,000 annually—\$15,000 under section 3, chapter 296, Laws of 1899, and \$5,000 under section 1, chapter 155, Laws of 1901. Disbursements from these appropriations are made upon warrant of the undersigned, audited by the secretary of state, and paid by the state treasurer. According to the books of the secretary of state, verified by our own, the Society's account with the State stood as follows upon July 1, 1906:

Chap. 296, Laws of 1899

1905.

July 1.	Unexpended balance in state treasury . . .	\$61 88
	State appropriation	15,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$15,061 88
	Disbursements during year ending June 30,	
	1906, as per appended list	15,059 65
		<hr/>

1906.

July 1.	Unexpended balance in state treasury . . .	2 28
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Chap. 155, Laws of 1901

1905.

July 1.	Unexpended balance in state treasury . . .	\$2,245 21
	State appropriation	5,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$7,245 21
	Disbursements during year ending June 30,	
	1905, as per appended list	5,867 97
		<hr/>

1906.

July 1.	Unexpended balance in treasury . . .	\$1,877 24
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Secretary's Fiscal Report

Orders drawn against state treasurer, in accordance with section 3, chapter 296, Laws of 1899:

Edna C. Adams, reading room assistant . . .	\$511 77
Alford Brothers, Madison, towel supply . . .	96 00
Elizabeth Alshelmer, housemaid . . .	351 00
Daisy G. Beecroft, superintendent's clerk . . .	658 15
L. J. Beecroft, periodical room substitute . . .	8 25
Martha Boehmeke, housemaid . . .	14 50
John Borhmt, masonry repairs . . .	63 00
Bennie Butts, messenger . . .	624 00
C. M. & St. P. R. R., freight charges . . .	95 21
C. & N. W. R. R. Co., freight charges . . .	27 71
Conklin & Sons, ice . . .	30 00
C. F. Cooley, Madison, masonry supplies . . .	28 87
Dane County Telephone Co., telephone service . . .	87 00
Donley Davenport, elevator attendant . . .	50 00
Dennison Manufacturing Co., Chicago, office supplies . . .	9 39
Electrical Supply Co., Madison, supplies . . .	31 23
The Enos Co., New York, electric light fixtures . . .	10 00
Ferris & Ferris, drayage . . .	30 50
Findlay & Co., Madison, cleaners' supplies . . .	6 75
Mary Stuart Foster, reading room chief . . .	715 40
W. J. Gamm, repairing clocks . . .	7 00
Gibson Soap Co., Omaha, supplies . . .	12 00
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, upholstery supplies . . .	7 75
Phillip Gross Hardware Co., Milwaukee, supplies . . .	18 04
Tillie Gunkel, housekeeper . . .	410 40
Henry J. Haak, Madison, cleaners' supplies . . .	3 60
P. F. Harloff, Madison, electrical supplies . . .	2 40
Emma A. Hawley, document room chief . . .	210 00
Clarence S. Hean, newspaper room chief . . .	520 00
Isabel Hean, student assistant . . .	11 25
J. I. Holcomb Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, brushes . . .	49 50
F. Huels, Madison, keys . . .	3 10
Illinois Central R. R. Co., freight charges . . .	17 66
Anna Jacobsen, cataloguer . . .	518 47
Frances S. C. James, cataloguer . . .	441 75
Mable Johnson, annual cleaning . . .	26 25
Johnson Service Co., Milwaukee, steam-fitting supplies . . .	29 91
Charles Kehoe, night watch . . .	243 47
Park Kelley, student assistant . . .	233 37

Wisconsin Historical Society

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It is hardly necessary, we think, to point out that this sum, although expended in that spirit of rigid economy that controls all of our financial operations, is quite inadequate for the purpose. The building, now occupied for six years, has reached the inevitable stage of needing frequent and often rather costly repairs. Despite constant care some of the original equipment has worn or is wearing out, and needs repair and replacement; the growth of the Library requires a steady increase of new appliances; and additional shelving has now been placed in practically every foot of available space throughout the building. The steady increase in our Library should be met by at least a corresponding administrative expansion. We must not merely mark time. Departments should be strengthened to meet the steadily growing demands upon them, naturally following enlarged daily use, the widening reputation of the Library, and the new opportunities for usefulness that confront us.

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Executive Committee's Report

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Two years ago, owing to the extraordinary demands of several other State institutions, our own appeal for legislative relief received scant consideration and proved futile. We hope most sincerely that at the coming session our conditions may be more carefully examined into, and that an enlarged appropriation may be granted to this educational enterprise, the importance of which to the State is so generally recognized by men of culture throughout the country. At the lowest calculation, our annual stipend of \$15,000 for administrative purposes should be increased to \$20,000, and our book-purchasing fund of \$5,000 could profitably be raised to \$7,500. In the present era of prosperity in Wisconsin, this proposed modest increase of grant for one of the most active of its educational enterprises does not appear to be unreasonable.

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Wisconsin Historical Society

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On behalf of the Executive Committee,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,
Secretary and Superintendent.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Platt & Platt, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., books	7 50
Eben Putnam, Boston, books	10 00
Paul S. Reinsch, Madison, books	6 40
Raoul Renault, Quebec, books	37 88
Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins, Richmond, Va., books .	5 00
Mrs. W. T. Robins, Richmond, Va., books . . .	5 00
James A. Robertson, Madison, translation of Spanish documents	434 45
Julius F. Sachse, Philadelphia, books	3 00
A. S. Salley Jr., Columbia, S. C., books . . .	5 25
John E. Scopes, Albany, N. Y., books	24 50
I. D. Seatrook, Charleston, S. C., books . . .	37 20
Rev. C. N. Sinnott, Edmore, N. D., books . . .	5 00
Charles E. Slocum, Defiance, Ohio, books . . .	5 00
E. W. Smith & Co., Philadelphia, books . . .	6 00
Smith Book Co., Cincinnati, books	4 70
Sons of Revolution in State of N. Y., books . .	10 00
Henry Sotheran & Co., London, England, books .	459 30
Southern Book Exchange, Raleigh, N. C., books .	71 30
Southern Historical Society, Richmond, Va., books .	3 00
Southern History Association, Washington, D. C., books	3 00
Gustav E. Stechert & Co., New York, books . .	901 23
Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, London, England, books	112 60
R. G. Thwaites, sec. and supt., official disbursements for books (small amounts under \$3, for which affidavits for state auditing could not well be obtained) . . .	100 37
Tice & Lynch, New York, books	9 13
Asa C. Tilton, Madison, maps	3 30
T. D. Townsend, St. Louis, books	7 50
C. L. Traver, Trenton, N. J., books	7 25
Samuel Usher, Boston, books	6 40
Virginia Commonwealth, Richmond, books . . .	10 00
S. B. Weeks, San Carlos, Arizona, books . . .	16 00
Myra L. White, Chicago, magazines	5 00
James T. White & Co., New York, books . . .	10 00
H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis, books	21 00
May Woodward, Jersey City, books	20 00

\$5,867.97

Respectfully submitted,

REUBEN G. THWAITES,

Secretary.

Reports of Local Auxiliaries

Report of Green Bay Historical Society

Little has been done formally during the past year by the Green Bay Historical Society, beyond the mere routine work of the association; no meetings have been held save for the transaction of necessary business, the collection of dues, admission of new members, etc. The December meeting (1905) was unavoidably and indefinitely postponed because of the unreadiness of those who had promised papers. Considerable exploration has been undertaken, however, by individual members of the Society, the results of which will be given later.

During the summer of 1906 the president and several members visited and definitely located the site of the mill built about 1794 by Jacob Franks, on Devil River, just east of De Pere, near what is now the north line of Private Claim No. 34. This was the first mill erected in Wisconsin. It was purchased by John Lawe, about 1800, and operated by him for many years, being later sold to William Dickinson. Augustin Grignon speaks of it in his "Recollections" as being a very "serviceable" mill.¹ Mrs. Baird mentions it in her "Reminiscences of Life in Territorial Wisconsin," as being often in early times visited by sleighing parties from Green Bay.² Some valuable and interesting manuscripts relative to the or-

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, III, pp. 253, 254.

² *Id.*, xv, p. 212.

Wisconsin Historical Society

ganization and early history of Christ Church, and a box of miscellaneous papers of some of the early settlers, have been rescued from destruction and placed for safekeeping in the Kellogg Public Library.

The annual pilgrimage of the Society was made to Menasha, in order to be present at the meeting of the Wisconsin Archæological Society on September 3-4. About thirty-five of our members attended those meetings, many remaining for the two days, and all unite in saying that they were amply repaid for the trip by the fine addresses delivered and by the cordial hospitality of the Menasha people. The members of the Green Bay Historical Society wish, however, to place themselves on record as not endorsing the assumption that Jean Nicolet first met the Winnebago in 1634 on Doty's Island, presumably intended by the unveiling of a tablet on the island, commemorative of that event. None of us hold a brief for any particular location, being interested only in impartial historical truth. But from recent and what we consider thorough investigation, our Society believes that all indications point to the conclusion that the Winnebago were in 1634 located at Red Banks, on the east shore of Green Bay, and that Nicolet found them at that place.¹

The fact that the Hon. Morgan L. Martin, who came to Green Bay in 1827, and who was for so many years an honored resident of this city, has, through manuscripts recently acquired by the State Historical Society, been determined one of the real founders of the city of Milwaukee,² has been received with much gratification by the members of this association, all of whom hold Judge Martin's memory in great respect.

As this report is brought to a conclusion the announcement is made of the death of the Hon. E. Holmes Ellis, the first president of this Society, at the age of about eighty years.

¹ See Wis. Hist. Soc. *Proceedings*, 1905, pp. 143-150.

² See Mr. Mack's paper, "The Founding of Milwaukee," *post*.

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Judge Ellis was born and his long life was passed in Green Bay. He was identified with all that was best in the interests of his native city, and commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He took great interest in the organization and welfare of this Society, and in his death it has lost a most valued member.

ARTHUR C. NEVILLE,
President.

GREEN BAY, December 10, 1906.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Report of Manitowoc County Historical Society

The inception of the Manitowoc County Historical Society was due to the efforts of Judge Emil Baensch, who by personal conversation and correspondence interested a number of gentlemen in the project. On January 13, 1906, a preliminary meeting was held at the County Training School rooms in the city of Manitowoc, and a permanent organization effected, with Judge Baensch as president and R. G. Plumb as secretary. Vice presidents from various parts of the county volunteered their services, and John Schuette, president of the Manitowoc Savings Bank, consented to become the treasurer of the new organization.

On February 3, 1906, a second meeting was held, at which a constitution and by-laws were adopted upon the general model furnished by the State Historical Society. On February 27 there was given the first lecture under the auspices of the association, Dr. L. Falge of Reedsville being asked to speak upon the Indian mounds of Manitowoc County. In an interesting address of two hours he gave an account of the original investigations he had made in various parts of the county upon this subject.

Work was temporarily suspended during the summer, although several members, particularly Prof. Fred Christianson of Manitowoc, investigated some Indian mounds in the town of Centerville, situated in the southern part of the

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county. Others of the Society attended the Archæological convention at Menasha, September 3-4. The fall work of the Society was mapped out at a meeting of the board of directors held on September 28. At this meeting it was decided to get a larger membership by a system of printed certificates, and with the dues collected it was thought best to secure outside speakers later in the season. A tentative programme for the season was made out as follows, so far as domestic speakers were concerned, the first of the series being held October 12:

J. S. Anderson—Indians and Indian remains of Manitowoc.

John Schuette—Manifestations of public spirit in Manitowoc, with particular application to the shipping industry.

Fred Christianson—The names of the townships, and their school systems.

J. El. Hamilton—Indian relics and early Two Rivers history.

R. G. Plumb—Early politics and political leaders in Manitowoc.

Others who are to address the Society, but whose subjects have not been chosen are, Judge Baensch, S. A. Wood, H. F. Hubbard, and Dr. W. G. Kemper.

R. G. PLUMB,
Secretary.

MANITOWOC, October 5, 1906.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Report of Ripon Historical Society

This Society would report that during the past year it has continued quietly at its work of stimulating local interest in matters historical. While no great accomplishment can be reported, we feel that the collection of materials has been quite satisfactory. As heretofore, we have from time to time used the local press in acknowledging gifts, making appeals for assistance, and publishing historical articles, mostly of purely local interest.

The most important acquisitions of the year have been of local newspapers. We have been somewhat surprised that so many of the early papers have survived, although the files are necessarily quite incomplete. Our need at the present time is a fund for binding these papers, and making them available for practical use in historical research.

Our policy is to take everything that is given, making as wise a selection of the same as possible, and disposing of the remainder by exchange or otherwise. By making weekly acknowledgments in the press, we have had a steady stream of books, papers, pamphlets, etc., coming into our possession, and the result is a quite considerable mass—much of it, of course, of but slight value historically; but in the mass, there is now and then something that we highly prize.

Thus far our work has been collecting, rather than classifying and digesting what we have. The time will come when

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we shall need funds for this latter work. Indeed, if we had funds there would be a considerable material that could be purchased, material which our appeals for gratuitous contribution has not yet reached. Some scheme for a closer connection of such societies in Wisconsin with the municipality, should be devised by legislative enactment—perhaps the Society should be made the trustee for the city, with the title and ownership of materials in the municipality, in some such way as the State Society now is the trustee for the State—the city being permitted by law to levy taxes for the support of the local society. As it is at present, it seems to be felt in the community that we are doing a private work, instead of what it really is, a distinctly public work belonging to the public.

Our Society has at last become housed in the new Carnegie Library. Through the small fund at our disposal, and by means of the loan of a book-case, we have been enabled to place the most of our collections on its shelves.

Several interesting meetings have been held the past year. At one of them, Rev. T. J. Cosgrove gave an account of the recent discovery and identification by himself and others of the site of the Mascoutin village a few miles southwest of Berlin, near Fox River. Dr. Samuel T. Kidder presented at two meetings, narratives obtained by him from Mr. Richard Dart, of Ripon, relating to pioneer experiences in Green Lake County in 1840 and the following years. Rev. Frank N. Dexter has also presented a chapter from his studies on the work of the early missionaries in Wisconsin. An autobiographical sketch of the life of the first white child born in the neighboring town of Metomen—Mr. F. F. French, born October 27, 1845, and now of Humboldt, Iowa—has also been received.

SAMUEL M. PEDRICK,
Secretary.

RIPON, October 6, 1906.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Report of Sauk County Historical Society

The Sauk County Historical Society closes the first year of its organization with a total membership of forty-nine, four of whom are corresponding members. Besides these there are now at hand several applications for membership, to be considered at the next business meeting.

During the year, four public meetings were held as follows:

November 23, 1905—Address by Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites on The Functions of a Local Historical Society.

February 24, 1906—Paper by Mr. A. B. Stout on Prehistoric Man in Sauk County.

March 17—Paper by Mr. V. S. Pease on Introductory Study to Indian Life in Sauk County.

May 19—Paper by Mr. G. W. Gehrand on The French in Wisconsin.

All of these meetings were fully announced by means of the county press, the object being to extend to all who were interested an invitation to attend.

On September 29 the year's work culminated in a pilgrimage to Prairie du Sac. Members and friends from Baraboo, North Freedom, and Reedsburg met at Prairie du Sac with others from that part of the county, in all numbering about two hundred and fifty.

In the forenoon, collections of antiquities, shells, and mounted animals were viewed at the homes of Mr. E. C. Perkins, Mr. Alfred Page, and Mr. Edward Ochsner, and at the

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store of Mr. J. J. Ragatz. At noon, all those from a distance gathered at Marion Park, where the ladies of Prairie du Sac set tables and prepared coffee for the noon meal. At the park, also, Mr. Fred Alwin displayed a large collection of Indian artifacts collected in Sauk County. Immediately after dinner the following addresses were given:

The Black Hawk War, by Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites of Madison.

Dane County's Battlefield, by Mr. Charles N. Brown of Madison.

Some Early Events in Sauk County, by Hon. J. S. Tripp.

Mr. Charles E. Brown, of Milwaukee, secretary and curator of the Wisconsin Archæological Society, was present and responded to a call with impromptu remarks.

At the conclusion of the programme a large number, under direction of Mr. C. N. Brown, visited the scene of the Battle of Wisconsin Heights. In returning, the party visited near Sauk City a small area of Indian corn hills, which is all that remains to mark the fields cultivated by the inhabitants of the Sauk and Fox village of about the year 1766.

Many of the party enjoyed a ride on Wisconsin River through the kindness of Mr. Ed. Ochsner and Mr. E. C. Perkins. The hospitality of the people of Prairie du Sac, the points of historic interest, and the splendid addresses combined to make a pleasant and profitable day to all.

During the year the curator committee, with the general co-operation of the members, have collected nearly five hundred artifacts illustrative of the archæology and early history of the county. It is the purpose of the Society to make these collections as complete as possible, and to keep within the county the Indian implements that are here found. Through the kindness of the Sauk County Board of Supervisors the use of two rooms in the new court house was given for the proper housing and exhibition of the collections. Display cases were purchased by the Society, and the collection is now in readiness for visitors.

The library committee has done systematic work along sev-

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eral lines. Files of all Baraboo papers are now kept, and clippings of articles of historical value are made from all the Sauk County papers. These are properly mounted, and arranged for future use.

For the coming year the same lines of work will be continued. Four papers will be presented at public meetings, as follows:

1. Early Animal Life in Sauk County, by Mr. G. L. Seamans.
2. Early Legal Incidents, by Mr. J. W. Carow.
3. Pioneer Days in Sauk County, by Mrs. U. Von Wald.
4. History of Education in Sauk County, by Mr. G. F. Snyder.

At the present writing, plans are perfected for a public lecture on October 19, by Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, on "Men and Manners in Colonial Days." An admission fee will be charged, and the proceeds will be used by the Society in furthering its work. Dr. Thwaites gives his lecture to the Society free of charge.

The annual business meeting will be held in November, at which time officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

A. B. STOUT,
Secretary.

BARABOO, October 12, 1906.

Reports of Local Auxiliaries

Report of Superior Historical Society

The Superior Historical Society was organized under the State laws on the second day of September, 1902. Quoting from its articles, it was

Formed for historical and literary purposes, and its particular objects and business shall be the discovery, collection, preservation, and publication of historical records and data of and relating to the city of Superior and Douglas County, to the State, and the Northwest generally; particularly the collection and preservation for itself and as auxiliary to the State Historical Society, of books, pamphlets, memoirs, maps, genealogies, portraits, paintings, pictures, relics, manuscripts, letters, journals, local newspapers, surveys, field books, and original documents of every sort that may throw light on the early history of this and other parts of Wisconsin, and all articles and materials which may establish or illustrate such history or the growth and progress of population, wealth, education, arts, science, agriculture, manufactures, trade, and commerce in said county or in other portions of this State or adjoining states.

The board of directors of the Public Library has generously assigned in the library building ample quarters for the collections of the Society and for its meetings.

The officers are very desirous that the objects of the Society be furthered, and to that end they continue to invite contributions of the character outlined in the articles of organization.

All records and data available, pertaining to the history of the Northwest during the periods when only the missionaries and the traders represented the white man within its borders,

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have been carefully collected, preserved, and published by competent hands; but since the settlement of the country following the advent of the government surveyors in 1852, a very large amount of history has been made here, especially in Superior, only a small part of which has been recorded, and that in fragmentary and desultory portions. No one has yet undertaken the work of preparing and publishing a connected and complete historical record of the life, growth, experience, and progress of Superior since the white man came here in 1853 to found a city.

A leading aim of this Society is to build up such a history. The work has been too long delayed. Most of the men identified with the events of the fifties and the sixties have gone from this earthly stage, and but a few remain to tell, from personal experience, the story of Superior. To these few pioneers the Society allots the task. A plan suggested, and likely to be pursued is, for the Society first to ask pioneers to prepare papers upon subjects with which they are especially familiar, or upon lines of work with which they were connected here in the early days; also contributions from any one upon any early-time matter.

For instance, August Zachau, who came here in 1853, could tell us about the arrivals of settlers, the opening of the streets, and the building of the first houses; and later the transportation business between Superior and St. Paul, and to the Vermillion Lake goldfield, so called.

Robert B. McLean, who reached here in the same year, and was a member of the surveying party which laid out the streets at the East End, has promised to put in writing not only his experiences and impressions of that time, but also recollections of his strenuous work for many years later in carrying the mails on water and land, and in trading expeditions to distant points among the Indians.

Col. Hiram Hayes, who was here in time to deliver the Fourth of July oration in 1854, can tell us about life at the head of the lake in that day; and better than any one else about

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the lawyers and the courts, the survey and construction work on the Superior & Hudson railroad, the building of the Crow Wing wagon road, and of the State Line railroad, and the issue of \$350,000 of Douglas County bonds in its aid; of the commencement of work on the Northern Pacific railroad near Carlton, and many other prominent matters with which he was identified.

Rev. John M. Barnett, now residing in Markleton, Penn., pastor of the First Presbyterian church here, can tell us not only about his own church and congregation, but about a second church building erected here in 1856 for that section of his denomination known as the Presbyterian church South.

A. G. Descent can relate his experiences in early overland travel and trading, and in construction work on the Crow Wing wagon road. Mrs. Richard Relf, now living in St. Paul, who was a teacher here in the fifties, will be asked to put in writing her recollections of the public schools. Mrs. Sarah S. Bradshaw, also an early teacher, has kindly promised to contribute a paper on the early schools and teachers. Mrs. Nancy J. Kimball has kindly volunteered to write her recollections of early settlers and settlements along St. Louis River. Others qualified, will be expected similarly to join in building up the record of the past. These contributions will be of great aid to the man, yet to develop, who will set out to write a truthful history of Superior.

What has Superior in the way of history? or, Has the town much of a history? are questions that are likely to arise in the minds of many of our citizens who have located here in the past twenty years. These modern people have been too busy with their own affairs and in city building, to allow time for interest in the doings of the past; and until the organization of this Historical Society there was little real incentive to encourage even old settlers to give much concern to the happenings of forty or fifty years ago.

The original Superior was launched in 1853 by a syndicate of leading and wealthy gentlemen at the head of which was

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W. W. Corcoran the Washington banker, philanthropist, and patron of art. Such prominent men as Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Breckenridge, Jesse D. Bright, James Stinson, Beriah Magoffin, Horace S. Walbridge, R. R. Nelson, R. M. T. Hunter, Thomas A. Scott, and many others of equal note became land owners here.

The town grew so rapidly that in 1856 and 1857 it had a population varying from 2,000 to 2,500 people; an excellent class of citizens, too, many from the South, from Ohio and the East, and from the Ontonagon copper district. The people erected substantial buildings, established churches, schools, and newspapers; there was a boom in real estate, and much prosperity until the blight of the panic in the fall of 1857, following which there was a great exodus, and the population dwindled till only a few hundred remained in 1860. The Civil War period aided the depression, and the population at no time rose above 1,200 until the West End was started by General Hammond in 1883. The thirty years between 1853 and 1883 developed much that is of great historic interest, not only to Superior alone but to a large section of the Northwest.

The promoters of the town, having great political strength, caused the general government to build for us, under the guise of military necessity, a wagon road through the dense wilderness between Superior and the settlements near St. Paul, thus giving us the "military road," our only outlet by land, over which in time a stage and mail route was established, and maintained for many years. This road was about a hundred and sixty miles long. Only fourteen miles were in Wisconsin, and yet Douglas County, authorized by special act of the legislature, for many years levied and collected a tax to keep this road in repair for a distance of quite a hundred miles from Superior. Parties of labors were usually sent from Superior to do this work, and their operations are known to have extended to Sunrise City, some sixty miles this side of St. Paul.

The promoters also secured to the State of Wisconsin the

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land grant of ten sections to the mile between Madison and Hudson, and between the latter place and Superior and Bayfield, which land grant was in later years mainly acquired by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and Chicago & North-Western railway companies, and was a potent factor in building up the northerly portion of the State. While Superior has derived some benefit from it, other and rival localities have reaped the greater portion of the reward from the early enterprise of Superior's friends.

An interesting historical event was the commencement of grading on a railway to Hudson in 1856. Evidence of excavation and grade may be found today on the west side of Black River, about half way between the upper and lower falls.

The building of a wagon road from a point on the military road some forty miles south of Superior to the Mississippi River at Crow Wing, passing along the north shore of Mille Lac, which road was about a hundred miles in length, was an achievement that bears strong testimony to the liberality and enterprise of the proprietors of Superior; for they furnished out of their own pockets every cent required to construct it. This road was opened to secure, via Superior, the northwest trade of the Hudson's Bay Company; but for some reason the road was but little used, and the money expended in building it was practically lost.

The stories of life in Superior in those early days, of the men and women who lived here; of the volunteers who went to the War of Secession; the citizens who were drafted; the proceedings initiated to confiscate the lands of owners who joined the cause of the South; the fright of the people in 1862-63 during the terrible outbreak of the Sioux Indians in Minnesota; the formation of citizens into the home guards or State militia; the arrival of a company of volunteer soldiers, paroled prisoners from the battle of Shiloh, to supplement the local company; the building of the stockade in which the men, women, and children often sought shelter during the many

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alarms—each and every one of these, with many other incidents, would furnish a chapter of thrilling interest.

The history of the harbor alone would fill a volume—commencing with its survey by Lieut. Henry W. Bayfield of the British navy between the years 1823 and 1825, whose published chart¹ was the sole guide for navigators until the comprehensive survey made in 1860–61 by Gen. George G. Meade, who was called to the field of war from his labors here, and later fought and won the battle of Gettysburg. The dredging done by the county, the building of the piers at the entry, the opening of the Duluth canal, the construction of the dyke across the bay, the litigation by the State of Wisconsin respecting the canal and dyke, the securing of bridge charters and the building of bridges across the waters, the deepening of channels and slips by the city, the large appropriations for dredging and improvement by the general government; and finally, only the other day, one of the best things of all, the very favorable report of the board of United States engineers recommending an improvement at the Superior entry to cost in round numbers \$2,000,000.

The later historian can write of the efforts to secure railroads, of the outright donation of one-third of the properties of the original town-site to bring in the Northern Pacific Railroad, of the laying out of the West End of the city by General Hammond and his associates, of the large bonuses in money and lands contributed by the citizens and property owners to secure the shipyards and dry docks, the flour mills, the ore docks and belt line railroad, and other enterprises and industries; not forgetting the \$65,000 given by the city to the State for the Normal School.

The history of the building of the streets, the sewers, the

¹ See Duluth (Minn.) *Sunday News Tribune*, May 4, 1904, for article by Maj. John H. Darling, U. S. Engineers, on Bayfield's map. The original of this chart is in the office of the Canadian deputy minister of marine and fisheries, at Ottawa. It was published at London, 1823, in three sheets.

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water and lighting plants, the street railways, the school buildings, the churches, the elevators, docks, mills, and the city generally in the last twenty years, if written in detail would fill many pages.

JAMES BARDON,
President.

At the annual meeting of the Superior Historical Society, held at the Public Library on January 29, 1906, the following papers were presented:

Old Fortifications in Superior, by James Bardon.

First Footprints in Northwestern Wisconsin, by Henry E. Legler of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

Following Mr. Bardon's talk, Mr. August Zachau related his reminiscences of the Indian scare.

The officers elected for the coming year were:

President—James Bardon.

Vice President—P. G. Stratton.

Secretary—Miss Grace O. Edwards.

Treasurer—R. L. Hunter.

Advisory Committee—A. C. Shong, Mrs. A. J. Vinje, E. F. McCausland.

The following persons were then elected to membership in the Society:

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Grace

Rev. J. H. Nason

Hon. and Mrs. A. J. Vinje

Mr. F. S. Parker

Mr. W. F. Harper

Mr. J. C. Bertrand

Mr. Frank Russell

Miss Marion R. Russell

Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Badgley

Plans are being made for several meetings of considerable interest during the winter of 1906-07.

GRACE O. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

SUPERIOR, October 15, 1906.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Report of Walworth County Historical Society

The third annual meeting of the Society was held October, 1905, at the Free Library room, Elkhorn. The president remarked that this body is made up of intelligent members, who are therefore capable of doing some useful work, and who, by the fact of their membership, may be presumed to be willing so to contribute to the Society's objects. To find and take some working part, great or small, is to assure and increase each one's permanent interest in the institution we have founded. We have taken the first step, which costs; and movement forward at some fair rate, and continuously, is but a just expectation. Neither one nor a hundred willing minds and hands can do all that has been too long left undone; but we can gather no inconsiderable fraction of the records and memories of the past and the passing, and can move onward with the ceaselessly coming.

A great collection of books, pamphlets, circulars, maps, charts, diagrams, pictures, autograph letters, and relics of real interest is very desirable; but such matter will accumulate with comparatively little effort. The most important division of our work—one that may yet give some distinction to our Society—is what each member or his friends may contribute: manuscript accounts of early arriving families; of the earlier social life; of long-gone relatives and esteemed friends; of pioneer road-making; of abandoned highways; of the growth

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of villages; of church building; of earlier schools; of business development, and changes therein; of the decay of certain industries and the causes thereof; of crops greatly above or below the average; of changes in the county landscape arising from known causes; of earlier caucuses, conventions, and public meetings; of various phases of public opinion; of early mail communication; of wayside taverns; of stage routes; of past generations—how they lived, how employed and amused themselves; where men and families came from, and whither they went for greener graves; of epidemic diseases and other notable calamities; of the personal appearance and distinctive qualities of men in public service, and similarly of lawyers, physicians, and clergymen; of personal service in war; of local geographical names now disused or not found on maps—in short, of things the like of which we miss in the meagre details of the histories of our ancestral Eastern towns, and which will be valuable in many ways to coming generations, since they will show how men, women, and children of the nineteenth and first decade of the twentieth centuries lived, thought, and acted. A beginning in some of these directions has been made, and continuance is judged practicable. The Society hopes that within a few weeks its several embryo collections will be housed securely and conveniently, and that some reduction of their chaos to provisional order will then begin.

The officers of the Society were re-chosen for the coming year: President, A. C. Beckwith; vice president, Jay F. Lyon; secretary, J. H. Snyder Jr.; corresponding secretary, Dr. Edward Kinne; librarian, F. H. Eames; treasurer, O. Carswell; executive committee, Jay W. Page, F. W. Isham, E. H. Sprague.

The secretary's report showed six members added during the year. Of printed matter, 26 volumes, 47 pamphlets, and one newspaper file were received. The treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$13.50. It was ordered that the membership

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fee, including the current year's dues, be placed at one dollar—yearly dues thereafter, fifty cents.

Ordered: that each member be urged to fill out, at early convenience, the Society's blank form with the record of his own and other related families; that each member shall be regarded as the Society's special agent for the collection of photographs, letters, and manuscripts.

Adjourned subject to call.

J. H. SNYDER,
Secretary.

ELKHORN, October 15, 1906.

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Report of Waukesha County Historical Society

Upon call of Mr. Rolland L. Porter of Mukwonago, a meeting was held in the rooms of the Waukesha common council, Columbia Building, Waukesha, on the afternoon of Wednesday, November 14. The call read:

It is very desirous a society of this kind should be formed. It ought to have been done twenty years ago. The early history of our county is a study and has been neglected. The history should be collected and preserved. The longer it is neglected the harder it will be. Other counties in our state have already made the start and the societies are well attended and very enjoyable.

The meeting was not as largely attended as anticipated, but those who were present were greatly interested and formed a good nucleus for the movement. Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites, superintendent of the Wisconsin Historical Society, addressed the gathering upon "The Functions of a Local Historical Society." Remarks were also made by Hon. T. W. Haight, Hon. F. H. Putney, Mr. Porter, and others.

It was unanimously decided to organize a county society as an auxiliary to the State organization, and the following were appointed a committee for the purpose: T. W. Haight, F. H. Putney, Mrs. H. M. Youmans, Prof. W. L. Rankin, E. L. Nehs, Miss Julia A. Lapham, and Rolland L. Porter. There are now twenty-eight members and the outlook is excellent.

JULIA A. LAPHAM,
Secretary.

Oconomowoc, January 15, 1907.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Report of Wauwatosa Historical Society

The Society owes its existence to the Wauwatosa Woman's Club, which two years ago took up the study of the history of Wisconsin. One of the most important papers of that year was "Early Wauwatosa," by Mrs. Emma Clapp Watner. This paper, which was the result of months of research by the writer, was afterward published in pamphlet form. Later, an historical committee, of which Mrs. Watner was chairman, was appointed. Mrs. J. L. Foley, Miss Carrie Warren, and Mrs. Lafayette Brockway also served on this committee, which in response to the request of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, prepared a programme for a Landmarks Day, which was held last year.

The programme of the evening meeting, which was open to the general public, consisted of speeches from old-time residents. Mrs. S. K. Curtis, the daughter of the first Baptist minister, spoke most delightfully of the schools of Wauwatosa, where she had taught for many years. Mrs. Foley read a paper on "Old Time Sights and Adventures."

In connection with these features the committee arranged for a truly remarkable exhibit of treasures and curios of every description, appertaining to the early history of the community. The seating capacity of the building in which the meeting was held, was taxed to its uttermost. The Mandolin Club from the high school, with several other children, furnished the music for the evening. The young people came

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under protest, confidently expecting to be bored; their complete absorption and delight was a revelation to those of us whose lives have been passed in the society of those who helped to make the history.

The interest displayed at this meeting led us to believe that a local historical society might be formed, as an auxiliary to the State society, and October 26 the steps toward this organization were taken. An address on "The Functions of a Local Historical Society" was delivered by Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites, superintendent of the State Historical Society. This was succeeded by remarks from several locally interested in the meeting; whereupon a committee on organization and incorporation was appointed, and about twenty-five of those present signified their desire to become members. The new auxiliary seems to start out with excellent prospects.

MIRIAM HOYT,
Secretary.

WAUWATOSA, December 3, 1906.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers of Books and Pamphlets

[Including duplicates]

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Abbott, N. G.,* Okee . . . . .	. .	. .
Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	1
Adams, Alva . . . . .	. .	1
Adams, Charles F., Boston . . . . .	. .	1
Adams, H. C., Madison	61	237
Adams, Estate of H. C., Madison . . . . .	. .	510
Adams, Library of Mrs. Mary M.	22	. .
Adler, Cyrus, Washington, D. C.	1	. .
Alabama Dep. of Archives and History, Montgomery		
Geological Survey, Montgomery . . . . .	. .	1
Insurance Department, Montgomery	1	. .
Albany (N. Y.) Board of Education. . . . .	. .	1
Alvord, Clarence W., Champaign, Ill. . . . .	. .	2
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass. . . . .	. .	4
Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,		
Boston . . . . .	. .	2
Book Company, Chicago . . . . .	. .	2
Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.	16	44
Congregational Association, Boston . . . . .	. .	1
Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. . . . .	. .	12
Jewish Historical Society, N. Y.	2	. .
Numismatic & Archaeological Society of N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	1
Ancient Order of United Workmen, Wisconsin, Fond du Lac . . . . .	. .	2
Andersson, Aksel, Upsala, Sweden	2	. .
Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary, Alumni As- sociation, Auburndale, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Andover (Mass.) School Committee . . . . .	. .	1
Andrews, Byron, Washington, D. C.	2	6
Andrews, F. D., Vineland, N. J. . . . .	. .	1
Argentine Republic Oficina Demografica Nacional, Buenos Aires . . . . .	. .	2
Arizona Superintendent of Public Instruction, Phoenix . . . . .	. .	1
Atkinson, Mrs. Margaret Lindsay, Dorchester, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Atlanta (Ga.) Board of Education . . . . .	. .	1
Atwood, J. A., Stillman Valley, Ill. . . . .	. .	1
Atwood, Miss Mary L., Madison . . . . .	. .	2

* Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Augustana College Library, Rock Island, Ill. . . . .	. . .	1
Aurora, (Ill.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	1
Bagley, Clarence B., Seattle, Wash. . . . .	. . .	1
Baker, Mrs. J. H. D., Madison	7	. . .
Balsh, Miss Emily Greene, Wellesley, Mass. . . . .	. . .	2
Baltimore (Md.) School Commissioners . . . . .	. . .	2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., Baltimore . . . . .	. . .	1
Relief Department, Baltimore . . . . .	. . .	1
Barron County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	. . .	1
Bashford, Robert M., Madison	2	5
Bass, Edward Alpheus, Montello . . . . .	. . .	1
Bates, Rev. Newton W., West Bloomfield, N. Y. . . . .	. . .	1
Bayfield County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	. . .	2
Becker, Sherburn M., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . .	10
Beckwith, A. C., Elkhorn . . . . .	. . .	1
Beer, William, New Orleans . . . . .	. . .	1
Belgium, Ministère de Chemins de Fer, Postes et Telegraphes, Brussels	1	. . .
Bell, A. D. S., Boston . . . . .	. . .	1
Beloit (Wis.) College . . . . .	. . .	1
Bennington (Vt.) Trustees of Public Schools . . . . .	. . .	1
Bergen County (N. J.) Historical Society, Ruther- ford . . . . .	. . .	2
Berliner Anthropologische Gesellschaft . . . . .	. . .	2
Birby, W. K., St. Louis	1	. . .
Blair, Miss Emma H., Madison	12	18
Bloomington (Ill.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	1
Bolton, C. K., Boston . . . . .	. . .	1
Boston Associated Charities . . . . .	. . .	1
Athenaeum . . . . .	. . .	1
Chamber of Commerce	14	1
City Auditor	1	. . .
City Hospital . . . . .	. . .	1
City Registry Department	4	2
Gynne Temporary Home for Children . . . . .	. . .	1
Home for Aged Men . . . . .	. . .	1
Metropolitan Park Commission	1	. . .
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board	1	. . .
Overseers of the Poor	1	3
Public Library	1	. . .
School Committee	8	33
School House Commission	1	. . .
Statistics Department	1	1
Transit Commission	1	. . .
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. . . . .	. . .	1
Library, Brunswick, Me. . . . .	. . .	5
Bradford, Miss M. E.,* Hammond	99	. . .
Bradley, I. S., Madison	10	43
Bridgman, Mrs. E. P., Madison	1	. . .
Brockton (Mass.) Public Library . . . . .	. . .	1

* Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Brookline (Mass.) Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	5
Brown, Mrs. C. N.,* Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	. .
Brown, Frank G.,† Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	. .
Brown, Miss Isabella I., Edinburgh, Scotland	1	. .
Brown, Julius L., Atlanta, Ga.	1	. .
Bruxelles, Société d'Archeologie . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Buffalo Chamber of Commerce . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Buffalo County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Burdick, Mrs. E.,* Madison	37	. .
Burrows, Charles W.,† Cleveland . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Burrows Brothers,† Cleveland . . . . .	. . . . .	. .
Burton, C. M., Detroit, Mich. . . . .	. . . . .	3
Butler, James D.,* Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	61
Butler, Estate of James D.,* Madison	789	808
 Caldwell, Charles T., Washington, D. C. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Calhoun (Ala.) Colored School . . . . .	. . . . .	1
California State Library	3	2
University, Berkeley . . . . .	. . . . .	1
University Press . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Cambridge (Mass.) City Messenger	1	. .
Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Canada Agricultural Department, Ottawa	1	. .
Auditor General, Ottawa	3	. .
Census Office, Ottawa	2	. .
Canada Central Experiment Farm	1	2
Canada Geographer,† Ottawa . . . . .	. . . . .	. .
Interior Department, Ottawa	1	2
Library of Parliament, Ottawa . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Royal Society, Ottawa	1	. .
Cardinal Association, Madison	1	. .
Carlton, Dr. E. P., Morrisonville	2	1
Carnegie, Andrew . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Carnegie Free Library, Allegheny, Pa. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Free Library, Bradford, Pa. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Free Library, Charlotte, N. C. . . . .	. . . . .	2
Free Library, Nashville, Tenn. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Free Library, Ottawa, Canada . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Free Library, Pittsburgh . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Institution, Washington, D. C.	1	. .
Carruthers, Frank H., Boston, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Public Schools . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Chandler, C. H., Ripon	2	. .

*Also unbound serials.

†Also miscellaneous newspapers.

†Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co., Richmond, Va.	.	1
Chicago & North Western R. R. Co., Chicago	.	10
Bibliographical Society	.	1
Board of Education	.	12
Commercial National Bank	.	2
Great Western R. R. Co., St. Paul	.	1
Historical Society	.	5
Newberry Library	.	1
Public Library	.	7
St. Luke's Hospital	.	2
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R. Co., St. Paul	.	22
Chicopee (Mass.) City Clerk	1	.
Children's Country Week Association, Philadelphia	.	1
Chittenden, Miss Kate,* Madison	.	10
Christie, T. D., Constantinople, Turkey	.	1
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce	1	.
City Auditor	1	.
Museum Association	.	1
Public Library	.	3
Society of Natural History	.	3
Cincinnati Young Men's Mercantile Library Association	.	1
Clark, Miss Mary, Plymouth	.	1
Claypool, E. A., Chicago	1	2
Cleveland Board of Education	2	6
Chamber of Commerce	1	.
Public Library	.	1
Coddington, Miss Hester, Madison	.	1
Coffman, H. C., Chehalis, Wash.	.	2
Cole, H. E., Baraboo	.	2
Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Boston	4	.
Colorado University, Boulder	.	2
Columbia University, N. Y.	.	6
Department of Geology	.	11
Columbus, (Ohio) Public School Library	.	2
Commons, J. R.,* Madison	29	752
Concord (Mass.) School Committee	.	1
Concordia College, Milwaukee	.	1
Congdon, G. E., Sac City, Iowa	.	1
Congres Internat. d'Expansion Economique Mon- diale, Brussels	1	.
Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford	.	2
Railroad Commission, Hartford	1	.
State Library	12	30
Conway, Edwin S., Chicago	.	2
Cook County (Ill.) Board of Commissioners, Chicago	3	.
Coöperative Exchange, Boston	.	1
Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.	.	2

* Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	.	1
Cox, Isaac J., Cincinnati	1	.
Cox, William Van Zandt, Washington, D. C.	6	7
Crandon, Frank P., Chicago	3	.
Cross, Ira C., Madison	1	2
Cumming, Montgomery, Washington, D. C.	2	.
Cunningham, Henry W., Boston . . . . .	.	1
Danaher, Franklin M., Albany, N. Y. . . . .	.	1
Dante Society, Harvard College Library, Cambridge . . . . .	.	2
Daughters of American Revolution, Groton, Mass. . . . .	.	1
Daughters of American Revolution, Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester, Mass. . . . .	.	1
Daughters of Revolution, General Society, N. Y. C. . . . .	.	3
Davenport, Daniel, Bridgeport, Conn. . . . .	.	1
Davenport (Ia.) Public Library . . . . .	.	1
Davis, Andrew M., Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	.	4
Davis, Junius, Wilmington, N. C. . . . .	.	1
Dawson, Samuel B., Ottawa . . . . .	.	1
Delaware Historical Society, Wilmington . . . . .	.	1
Democrat Printing Company, Madison . . . . .	.	23
Dennis, Alfred L. P., Madison . . . . .	.	1
Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Co., N. Y. . . . .	.	1
Denver School District no. 1 . . . . .	.	5
Detroit Public Library	1	1
District of Columbia, Washington, D. C. Board of Education . . . . .	.	8
Charities Board . . . . .	.	1
Deutsche Historische Gesellschaft . . . . .	.	1
Public Library. . . . .	.	7
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, N. Y. C. . . . .	.	1
Door County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	.	1
Douglas County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	.	7
Dover (N. H.) Public Library . . . . .	.	1
Dow, George F., Topsfield, Mass.	1	.
Drew, Walter, Madison . . . . .	.	1
Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. . . . .	.	2
Dryden, John F., Washington, D. C. . . . .	.	1
Dubuque (Ia.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	2
Dudley, Mrs. Elizabeth H.,* Madison	1	.
Durrett, Col. R. T., Louisville, Ky.	1	.
Easley, Ralph M.,* N. Y. C. . . . .	.	.
Eastern Star, Wisconsin, Milwaukee . . . . .	.	4
Eau Claire Public Library	20	7
Edlerton, R. H., Cambridge, Mass.	1	1
Elgin (Ill.) Board of Education . . . . .	.	3
Elliott, Edward C., Madison	1	.
Ellis, J. W., Maquoketa, Iowa . . . . .	.	1

*Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Ellis, W. A., Northfield, Vt. . . . .	. . .	2
Ellsworth, O. H.,* Ripon . . . . .	. . .	. . .
Ely, R. T., Madison	9	68
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore . . . . .	. . .	1
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. . . . .	. . .	1
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . .	1
Evanston (Ill.) Free Public Library . . . . .	. . .	1
Fairbank, J. Wilder, Boston . . . . .	. . .	1
Fall River (Mass.) Mayor	1	. . .
Federal Rate Regulation Association, St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	. . .	1
Ferrier, Francis, Berkeley, Cal. . . . .	. . .	1
Field Columbian Museum, Chicago . . . . .	. . .	2
Fillebrown, C. W., Boston	1	. . .
Finney, B. A., Ann Arbor, Mich. . . . .	. . .	1
Fish, Carl Russell, Madison . . . . .	. . .	1
Fish, Mrs. L. N.,* Madison . . . . .	. . .	. . .
Fitchburg (Mass.) City Clerk	1	. . .
Public Library . . . . .	. . .	2
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	27
Fisch, Miss Julia A., Augusta, Ga.	1	. . .
Florida, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Tallahassee . . . . .	. . .	1
Fond du Lac County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	. . .	2
Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass. . . . .	. . .	1
Ford, Worthington Chauncey, Washington . . . . .	. . .	1
Formosa Government, Taikoku	1	. . .
Foss, George E., Washington	1	. . .
Foster, Miss Mary S., Madison . . . . .	. . .	17
Founders and Patriots of America, Pennsylvania Society, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . .	1
Frame, A. J., Waukesha . . . . .	. . .	8
Frankenburger, Mrs. D. B.,* Madison . . . . .	. . .	. . .
Frankfort (Ky.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	4
Freeman, J. C., Madison . . . . .	. . .	8
Freidenker Publishing Company, Milwaukee. . . . .	. . .	45
Friendly Societies office, Perth, W. A. . . . .	. . .	2
Frost, O. J., Denver . . . . .	. . .	1
Funk & Wagnalls, N. Y.	1	. . .
Ganong, W. F., Northampton, Mass. . . . .	. . .	1
Gates County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	. . .	2
Gay, Julius, Farmington, Conn. . . . .	. . .	1
Georgia State School Commissioner, Atlanta . . . . .	. . .	1
Gerould, Miss Mary C., Hollis, N. H. . . . .	. . .	1
Gilmore, F. A., Madison	1	. . .
Glaze, A. S., Fond du Lac	1	. . .
Glenn, Thomas A., Philadelphia	1	. . .
Good Templars, Independent Order of, Waupaca . . . . .	. . .	2
Goodrich, A. M., Minneapolis	1	. . .

*Also unbound serials.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Goold, Nathan, Portland, Ma. . . . .	. . .	2
Gould, Miss Elizabeth Porter, Boston	2	. .
Graham, Dr. George W., Charlotte, N. C. . . . .	. . .	1
Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library . . . . .	. . .	3
Great Britain Patent Office, London	136	. .
Green, C. R., London, Kan.	1	4
Green, Samuel A., Boston	11	126
Greene, E. C., Hamilton, Montana . . . . .	. . .	1
Guilford Battle Ground Company, Greensboro, N. C. . . . .	. . .	1
Harbert, Albert N., Cedar Rapids, Ia. . . . .	. . .	1
Harlan, Edgar R., Keosauqua, Iowa . . . . .	. . .	1
Hartford (Conn.) Board of Trade . . . . .	. . .	1
Public Library . . . . .	. . .	1
Hartwe'l, S. N.,* Germania . . . . .	. . .	. .
Harvard College class of 1891, Boston	1	. .
Library, Cambridge	1	2
University, Cambridge, Mass. . . . .	. . .	1
Hasse, Miss A. R., N. Y.	1	. .
Haverhill (Mass.) City Clerk	1	. .
Public Library . . . . .	. . .	1
Hawaiian Islands Department of Public Instruction, Honolulu . . . . .	. . .	1
Hawley, Miss Emma, Madison . . . . .	. . .	13
Hays, Mrs. James A., Tacoma, Wash. . . . .	. . .	1
Hayssen, Fred, Antigo . . . . .	. . .	1
Heilman, S. P., Heilman Dale, Lebanon Co., Pa. . . . .	. . .	4
Henry, Miss Mary,* Madison . . . . .	. . .	. .
Higgins, Eben, Dover, Mass. . . . .	. . .	1
Hills, Edwin M., Taunton, Mass. . . . .	. . .	4
Hinkley, L. D., Waupun . . . . .	. . .	1
Hobbs, William Herbert, Madison . . . . .	. . .	1
Hoffman, P. H., Morristown, N. J. . . . .	. . .	1
Holmes, Joseph C., Boston	1	. .
Holyoke, (Mass.) City Clerk	1	. .
Hosmer, F. L., Boston	1	. .
Huebner, Grover G., Madison . . . . .	. . .	2
Huguenot Society of South Carolina, Charleston . . . . .	. . .	1
Illinois Association Opposed to the Extension of Suf- frage to Women, Chicago . . . . .	. . .	4
Illinois Auditor of Public Accounts, Springfield . . . . .	. . .	3
Labor Statistics Bureau, Springfield . . . . .	. . .	2
Board of Public Charities, Springfield	2	. .
State Bar Association, Springfield	1	. .
State Factory Inspectors, Chicago	1	. .
State Historical Library, Springfield . . . . .	. . .	2
State Library, Springfield	82	89
State Penitentiary, Joliet	1	. .

*Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Indiana Board of State Charities, Indianapolis	4	1
Department of Public Instruction, Indianapolis . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Public Library Commission, Indianapolis . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Board of Health, Indianapolis	1	. . . . .
State Library, Indianapolis	26	30
Indianapolis Board of Trade . . . . .	. . . . .	1
School Commissioners . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.	1	28
Iowa Board of Control, Des Moines	4	. . . . .
Historical Department, Des Moines	1	. . . . .
Masonic Library, Cedar Rapids	1	. . . . .
Secretary of State, Des Moines	2	. . . . .
State Historical Society, Des Moines	1	. . . . .
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Des Moines	4	. . . . .
Iowa County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Jackson, A. A., Janesville . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Jackson County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	4
Jackson County (Ia.) Historical Society, Maquoketa . . . . .	. . . . .	1
James, Miss Frances S. C., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Janesville Board of Education	2	1
Japan Bureau de la Statistique Generale, Tokio	3	. . . . .
Jastrow, Joseph,*† Madison	5	258
Jersey City (N. J.) Free Public Library . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Jewett, Mrs. Katie F., North Lyme, Conn. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Jewish Celebration Committee, N. Y. C.	1	. . . . .
Johannsen, N., Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	. . . . .	3
John Crerar Library, Chicago	1	2
John D. Morris Company, Philadelphia	2	. . . . .
Johnson, G. H. D., Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	1
John Crerar Library, Chicago	1	2
Kansas Building and Loan Association, Topeka	1	. . . . .
Department of Public Instruction, Topeka . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Historical Society, Topeka	7	6
Labor and Industry Bureau, Topeka	1	. . . . .
Kansas City (Mo.) Board of Education . . . . .	. . . . .	2
City Comptroller	1	. . . . .
Kartak, Mrs. Charles H., Oconomowoc	1	. . . . .
Kellogg, Miss Louise P.,* Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Kemp, J. A., Madison	5	. . . . .
Kennedy, John P., Richmond, Va.	1	. . . . .
Kentucky Superintendent of Public Instruction, Frankfort	1	2
Kewaunee County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	2

*Also unbound serials.

†Also maps.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Keyes, E. W., Madison	1	.
Kingsley House Association, Pittsburgh . . . . .	.	1
Klein, Julius, Berkeley, Cal. . . . .	.	1
Königl. Museum, Berlin, Germany . . . . .	.	1
Kremers, Edward,* Madison	1	3
Kruszka, W., Ripon	8	.
La Boule, Rev. J. S., Milwaukee	1	.
La Crosse Board of Trade . . . . .	.	3
Lacy, John F., Washington, D. C. . . . .	.	1
Lafayette County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	.	1
La Follette, Robert M., Madison	1	3
Laidley, W. S., Charleston-Kanawha, W. Va. . . . .	.	1
Lake Mohonk Conference, Mohonk Lake, N. Y. . . . .	.	2
Lake Superior Mining Institute, Ishpeming, Mich. . . . .	.	1
Lancaster County (Pa.) Historical Society . . . . .	.	2
Lane, Mrs. Elizabeth F., Russell, Pa. . . . .	.	1
Lansing, (Mich.) Health Department	1	.
Lapham, Miss Julia A., Oconomowoc . . . . .	.	1
Lathrop, Stanley E., Ashland . . . . .	.	1
Lawlor, Martin,* N. Y. C. . . . .	.	2
Lawrence (Mass.) Board of Trade . . . . .	.	1
Leavitt, John H., Waterloo, Iowa	1	.
Lee, Ivy L., N. Y. C. . . . .	.	9
Legal Intelligencer, Philadelphia	1	.
Legler, Henry M., Madison	2	23
Leipziger, Henry M., N. Y. C. . . . .	.	2
Leith, C. K., Madison	3	.
Leonard, Bernard A., De Pere	1	.
Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland . . . . .	.	2
Lewis Institute, Chicago . . . . .	.	1
Lincoln (Neb.) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	3
Lindsay, Crawford, Quebec	3	.
Linn County (Ia.) Historical Society, Cedar Rapids	1	.
Little Rock (Ark.) Public Instruction Department	3	.
Locke, A. E., Lexington, Mass. . . . .	.	1
London (Eng.) Town Clerk	1	.
Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library . . . . .	.	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	1
Loubat, Duc de, Paris, France . . . . .	.	.
Louisiana Historical Society, New Orleans . . . . .	.	1
Louisiana Superintendent of Education, Baton Rouge	1	3
Louisville (Ky.) Free Public Library . . . . .	.	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	1
Lowell (Mass.) Board of Health . . . . .	.	1
Lyman, Frank H., Kenosha	14	.
Lynn (Mass.) Historical Society . . . . .	.	2

* Also unbound serials.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
McAleer, George, Worcester, Mass..	1	.
McCarthy, Charles, Madison . . . . .	.	1
Mc Cleary, James T., Washington, D. C. . . . .	.	8
McClurg & Company, A. C., Chicago	1	.
McConochie, L. G., Madison . . . . .	.	1
McCormick, R. Hall, Chicago . . . . .	.	2
McDonald, Augustin S., Oakland, Cal. . . . .	.	1
McFarland, H. E., St. Louis . . . . .	.	2
Mack, A. J., Madison . . . . .	.	1
McMynn, Estate of J. G., Madison	1	.
McPike, Eugene F., Chicago . . . . .	.	1
Macon (Georgia) Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	.	4
Madison City Clerk	1	.
General Hospital . . . . .	.	1
Public Schools . . . . .	.	1
Water Works Department . . . . .	.	1
Maine Educational Department, Augusta	1	.
General Hospital, Portland . . . . .	.	1
Historical Society, Portland	2	2
Statistics Bureau, Augusta	1	.
Mallet, Edmond, Washington, D. C.	1	1
Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society, Winnipeg . . . . .	.	7
Kling's Printer	1	.
Manitowoc Public Library . . . . .	.	1
County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	.	1
Mariner, Ephraim, Milwaukee	1	.
Marquette College, Milwaukee . . . . .	.	2
Marshall, G. A., Darlington	10	.
Marshall, Samuel, Milwaukee . . . . .	.	1
Martin, Miss Deborah B.,* Green Bay	54	4
Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore	1	.
Statistics and Information Bureau, Baltimore	2	.
Mason, Mrs. E. C.,* Madison . . . . .	.	.
Massachusetts Auditor, Boston	1	.
Civil Service Commission, Boston . . . . .	.	1
Conciliation and Arbitration Board, Boston	1	.
Board of Education	1	.
District Police, Boston	1	.
Executive Department, Boston	1	.
Free Public Library Commission,† Boston . . . . .	.	.
Gas and Electric Light Commission, Boston	1	.
General Hospital, Boston . . . . .	.	1
Highway Commission, Boston	1	.
Historical Society, Boston	4	.
Humane Society, Boston . . . . .	.	1
Insurance Department, Boston	2	.
Railroad Commission	3	.
Record Commissioner, Boston . . . . .	.	1

*Also unbound serials.

† Also map.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Massachusetts Savings Bank Commissioners, Boston	2	. .
Secretary of State, Boston	2	. .
State Board of Charities, Boston	1	. .
State Board of Health, Boston	1	. .
Statistics of Labor Bureau, Boston	. .	4
Treasurer and Receiver-General, Boston	. .	1
Taunton Insane Hospital, Taunton	. .	1
Total Abstinence Society, Boston	. .	2
Matthews, Albert, Boston	. .	3
Matthews, Miss Harriet L., Lynn, Mass.	4	4
Meany, Edmond S., Seattle, Wash.	. .	2
Medford (Mass.) School Committee	. .	1
Meigs, Joe V., † Boston, Mass.	. .	2
Menshaw, L. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1	. .
Meriden (Conn.) School Commissioners	. .	1
Merrill, Miss Grace, Milwaukee	2	. .
Methodist Episcopal Church, West Wisconsin Con- ference, Lancaster	. .	1
Mexico Direccion General de la Estadistica, Mexico	5	5
Michigan Adjutant General, Lansing	46	. .
Health Department, Lansing	1	. .
Labor Bureau, Lansing	1	. .
Railroad Commission, Lansing	1	. .
State Library, Lansing	54	74
State Treasurer, Lansing	1	. .
Military Order Loyal Legion U. S.:		
California Commandery, San Francisco	. .	27
Colorado Commandery, Denver	. .	16
Iowa Commandery, Des Moines	. .	18
Kansas Commandery, Topeka	. .	2
Missouri Commandery, St. Louis	. .	29
Ohio Commandery, Columbus	. .	33
Pennsylvania Commandery, Philadelphia	. .	3
Wisconsin Commandery, Milwaukee	. .	7
Miller, Kelley, Washington, D. C.	. .	1
Miller, William S.,* Madison	1	. .
Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass.	. .	1
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce	1	. .
City Comptroller	1	. .
Civil Service Commission	1	. .
Deutsche Gesellschaft	. .	2
Fire Department	. .	1
Health Department	. .	2
Orphans' Asylum	. .	1
Public Museum	. .	1
Public Library	. .	1
School Directors	. .	3

*Also unbound serials.

†Two tables of his family.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Milwaukee County Asylum for Chronic Insane . . . . .	. . . . .	1
County Hospital, Wauwatosa . . . . .	. . . . .	1
County Soldiers' Relief Commission . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Miner, Benjamin B., Indianapolis . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Miner, H. A., Madison	2	
Minneapolis Board of Education . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Commercial Club . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Minnesota Board of Control, St. Paul	1	
Forestry Department, St. Paul . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Historical Society, St. Paul . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Secretary of State, St. Paul	1	
Territorial Pioneers, St. Paul . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Missouri Insurance Department, Jefferson City	1	1
Railroad Commission, Jefferson City	1	
University, Columbia	1	
Mitchell, I. N.,* Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Mitchell, Mrs. J. L., Milwaukee	1	
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co., Mobile, Ala. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Moles, Miss Martha, Madison	3	4
Monroe County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Montana Historical Library, Helena . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Montgomery, F. L., Harrisburg, Pa.	1	
Moore, Frederick W., Nashville, Tenn. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Moorehead, W. K., Andover, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
More, David F., Buffalo, N. Y. . . . .	. . . . .	5
Morgan, John, Madison	4	
Morris, F. M., Chicago	1	
Morris, Howard, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	9
Morris, Mrs. W. A. P.,* Madison	2	16
Mowry, Don B., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	20
Mowry, Duane, Milwaukee . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Munro, Dana C., Madison	4	3
Munson, O. G., Madison . . . . .	. . . . .	1
Myers, Albert C.,† Philadelphia . . . . .	. . . . .
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. R. Co., Nash- ville . . . . .	. . . . .	1
National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, N. Y. C.	1	2
National City Bank, Lynn, Mass.	1	
National Council of Congregational Churches, Boston	22	
National Educational Association, Winona, Minn.	2	4
National League for the Protection of the Family, Auburndale, Mass. . . . .	. . . . .	1
Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln . . . . .	. . . . .	2
Deputy Commissioner of Labor, Lincoln . . . . .	. . . . .	3
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lincoln . . . . .	. . . . .	7
University, Lincoln . . . . .	. . . . .	1

* Also unbound serials.

† Also maps.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
New Bedford (Mass.) City Clerk	1	. . .
Free Public Library . . . . .	. . .	1
New England History Teachers' Association . . . . .	. . .	1
Society in the City of N. Y. . . . .	. . .	1
New Hampshire Bank Commissioners, Concord	1	. . .
Equalization Board, Concord . . . . .	. . .	1
Historical Society, Concord . . . . .	. . .	1
Insurance Commissioners, Concord	1	. . .
Railroad Commission, Concord	1	. . .
State Library, Concord	4	. . .
State Normal School, Plymouth . . . . .	. . .	7
New Haven (Conn.) Colony Historical Society, New Haven . . . . .	. . .	1
Orphan Asylum . . . . .	. . .	1
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. . .	7
New Jersey Adjutant General, Trenton	1	. . .
Banking and Insurance Department, Trenton	3	. . .
Comptroller's Department, Trenton	2	. . .
Public Roads Commission, Trenton	1	. . .
State Board of Assessors, Trenton	2	. . .
State Board of Children's Guardians, Jersey City . . . . .	. . .	1
State Treasurer, Trenton	1	. . .
Statistics Bureau, Trenton	1	. . .
New London County Historical Society, New London, Conn. . . . .	. . .	1
New Mexico Historical Society, Santa Fé . . . . .	. . .	4
Immigration Bureau, Santa Fé	1	7
New Orleans City Comptroller . . . . .	. . .	2
Sewerage and Water Board . . . . .	. . .	2
New South Wales, Government Statistician, Sydney	1	11
Registrar General's Department, Sydney . . . . .	. . .	1
New York (city) Chamber of Commerce	1	. . .
Children's Aid Society . . . . .	. . .	1
City Club . . . . .	. . .	1
Colored Mission . . . . .	. . .	2
Comptroller's Office	1	1
Department of Parks . . . . .	. . .	2
Finance Department	1	. . .
Historical Society	3	. . .
House of Refuge . . . . .	. . .	1
Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb . . . . .	. . .	1
Mercantile Library . . . . .	. . .	1
Provident Loan Society . . . . .	. . .	1
Public Charities Department	1	. . .
Queensborough Library . . . . .	. . .	1
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children . . . . .	. . .	1
Society of Mayflower Descendants	1	. . .
New York (state) Charities Aid Association, N. Y. C. . . . .	. . .	2
Banking Department, Albany	1	. . .
Education Department, Albany	2	7

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets.
New York Chamber of Commerce, Albany . . .	1	. .
Charities Board	3	. .
Civil Service Commission, Albany	1	. .
Department of Taxes and Assessors	1	. .
Engineer and Surveyor, Albany	1	. .
Hospital for the Crippled and Deformed Chil- dren, N. Y. . . . .	. .	1
Labor Department, Albany	2	. .
State Library, Albany	10	22
Prison Commission, Albany	1	. .
Railroad Commission, Albany	2	. .
Tax Commissioner's Board, Albany	1	. .
Treasurer, Albany	1	. .
New York Catholic Protectory, Chester . . .	. .	1
New York Central R. R. Co., N. Y. . . . .	. .	31
New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. Co., New Haven, Conn. . . . .	. .	1
New Zealand Registrar General, Wellington .	1	. .
Tourist and Health Department, Wellington .	1	. .
Newark (N. J.) Free Library . . . . .	. .	4
Newcomb, H. T., Washington, D. C. . . . .	. .	2
Newhall, Charles L., Southbridge, Mass. . .	1	1
Newspapers and periodicals received from the pub- lishers	505	. .
Newton (Mass.) School Committee . . . . .	. .	16
Niagara (Can.) Historical Society . . . . .	. .	2
Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Public Library . . . .	. .	2
Norfolk and Western R. R. Co., Philadelphia .	. .	1
North Adams (Mass.) Public Library . . . .	. .	1
North Carolina Historical Society, Chapel Hill	. .	1
North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo . . . . .	. .	1
Northwestern Publishing House, Milwaukee .	. .	7
Nunns, Miss Annie A., Madison . . . . .	. .	1
Oak Park (Ill.) Board of Education . . . . .	. .	1
Oakley, F. W., Madison . . . . .	. .	1
Oakley, Miss M. M., Madison	3	. .
Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, O. . . . .	. .	1
Odd Fellows, Independent Order of, Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	1	3
Ohio Auditor of State, Columbus	1	. .
Board of State Charities, Columbus	1	1
Factory Inspection Department, Columbus . .	1	. .
Geological Survey . . . . .	. .	1
Historical and Philosophical Society, Cincinnati	. .	2
Secretary of State, Columbus . . . . .	. .	1
State Archaeological and Historical Society, Co- lumbus	1	. .
State Bar Association, Columbus	1	. .
State Board of Commerce, Columbus . . . .	. .	1

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets.
Old Darmouth Historical Society, New Bedford, Mass.		14
Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N. Y.	1	.
Ontario Agricultural Department, Toronto	1	.
Bureau of Archives, Toronto	2	.
King's Printer, Toronto	1	.
Neglected and Dependent Children Department, Toronto	1	.
Order of Founders and Patriots of America, N. Y. C.	.	1
Oregon Historical Society, Portland	.	13
Insurance Commissioner, Salem	.	1
Library Commission, Salem	.	13
Pioneer Association, Portland	.	1
Orton, Mrs. Edward, Columbus, Ohio	.	7
Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	.	1
Owen, Thomas M., Montgomery, Ala.	.	9
Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors	.	1
Page, George H.,† Milwaukee	.	.
Paine, Nathaniel, Worcester, Mass.	.	1
Palmer, Charles J., Pittsfield, Mass.	1	.
Paltsits, Victor H., N. Y. C.	.	2
Parker, F. A.,* Madison	7	.
Parker, Moses Greeley, Lowell, Mass.	.	1
Parkinson, Miss Eve, Madison	.	5
Parkinson, J. B.,* Madison	35	49
Parkinson, Mrs. John M., Madison	10	197
Parvin, Newton R., Cedar Rapids, Iowa	.	1
Passaic (N. J.) Public Library	.	1
Paterson (N. J.) Free Public Library	.	3
Paxson, Frederick L., Boulder, Colo.	.	2
Peabody, Arthur, Madison	1	.
Peabody Institute, Baltimore	1	1
Peabody Institute, Danvers, Mass.	.	2
Peabody (Mass.) Historical Society	.	1
Pease, V. S., Madison	.	2
Peck, George R., Chicago	.	11
Pedrick, S. M., Ripon	.	6
Peet, S. D., Chicago	.	1
Pennsylvania Genealogical Society, Philadelphia	2	.
Industrial Statistics Bureau, Harrisburg	1	.
Insurance Department, Harrisburg	1	.
Society of New York	1	.
State Library, Harrisburg	13	.
University, Philadelphia	2	.
People's Institute, N. Y. C.	1	.
Peoria (Ill.) Public Library	.	2
Perkins Institute, Boston	.	1

* Also unbound serials.

† Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets.
Perry, W. W., Milwaukee	1	5
Peterson, Cyrus A.,† St. Louis	1	1
Phelan, R. V., Madison	1	1
Philadelphia Board of Education	1	1
Board of Trade	1	1
Book Company	1	1
City Controller	1	1
City Institute	1	1
Fairmount Park Association	1	1
Free Library	1	3
Mayor's Office	3	1
Philippine Commission	7	1
Philippine Islands Ethnological Survey, Manila	1	1
Bureau of Government Laboratories, Manila	1	9
Science Bureau, Manila	1	2
Weather Bureau, Manila	2	2
Phoenix (Ariz.) Superintendent of Education	1	1
Pinney, Mrs. S. U., Madison	1	1
Pittsburgh City Comptroller	1	1
Plainfield (N. J.) Board of Education	1	1
Pocumtuck Valley Historical Society, Deerfield, Mass.	1	1
Poffenbarger, Mrs. Livia S., Point Pleasant, W. Va.	1	3
Portage County Board of Supervisors	1	1
Porter, Rolland L., Mukwonago, Wis.	1	1
Porter, V. Mott, St. Louis	1	1
Portland (Me.) City	1	1
Superintendent of Schools	1	17
Portland (Or.) Superintendent of Schools	1	1
Portsmouth (N. H.) Superintendent of Schools	1	1
Potter, William P., Pittsburgh	1	1
Powell, Elmer N., Kansas City, Mo.	3	1
Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn	1	4
Presbyterian Church, General Assembly, Philadel- phia	2	1
Synod of Wisconsin, Crandon	1	2
Prince, Benjamin F., Springfield, O.	1	1
Prince, L. Bradford, Sante Fé, N. M.	1	2
Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States:	1	1
Diocese of Albany	1	1
Diocese of Arkansas	1	2
Diocese of California	1	1
Diocese of Connecticut	1	1
Diocese of Harrisburg	1	1
Diocese of Louisiana	1	1
Diocese of Milwaukee	1	1
Diocese of New Hampshire	1	1
Diocese of Rhode Island	1	1
Diocese of Western Michigan	1	1

† Also maps.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets.
Providence (R. I.) Athæneum . . . . .	. .	1
Butler Hospital . . . . .	. .	1
City Clerk	1	. .
Public Library . . . . .	. .	2
Public School Department . . . . .	. .	2
School Committee	1	11
Publishers' Weekly, New York	2	. .
R. L. Polk & Company, Chicago	2	. .
Racine County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	. .	3
Rand, Thomas C., Keene, N. H. . . . .	. .	1
Randall, E. O., Columbus, O. . . . .	. .	1
Raymer, George, Madison	15	2
Reading (Pa.) Water Commissioners	1	. .
Reed, Charles A. L., Cincinnati . . . . .	. .	1
Reynolds, Thomas A., East Greenwich, R. I. . . . .	. .	1
Rhoades, S. N., Philadelphia	2	. .
Rhode Island Board of State Charities and Correc- tion . . . . .	. .	1
Factory Inspectors, Providence	1	. .
Industrial Statistics Bureau, Providence	2	. .
Insurance Commission, Providence	12	2
Richland County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	. .	1
Robinson, Mrs. J. E., Richmond, Va.	1	2
Robinson, Warren, Delavan . . . . .	. .	1
Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas . . . . .	. .	1
Rood, H. W., Madison . . . . .	. .	2
Rosengarten, J. G., Philadelphia . . . . .	. .	2
Rothensteiner, J. E., Fredericktown, Mo.	2	. .
Rowley, Mrs. Leslie B., Madison . . . . .	. .	2
Rusk, Jeremiah M., Estate of	23	1175
Rusk, Mrs. J. M., Viroqua	4	. .
St. Croix County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	. .	1
St. Louis Board of Education	1	. .
City Register's office	1	. .
Mercantile Library . . . . .	. .	1
Public Library . . . . .	. .	2
Superintendent of Instruction	1	15
St. Paul, comptroller	1	. .
Salem (Mass.) Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Salisbury, Albert, Whitewater	1	. .
Samdahl, E. N., Black River Falls . . . . .	. .	1
San Francisco Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Superintendent of Common Schools . . . . .	. .	2
Sanborn and Blake, Madison	1	. .
Saskatchewan Agriculture Department, Regina . . . . .	. .	27
Government Printing Office, Regina . . . . .	. .	1
Schroeder, Theodore, N. Y. C. . . . .	. .	8
Scranton (Pa.) Public Library . . . . .	. .	1

Gifts to Library

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Selden Society, Twickenham, Eng. . . . .	. .	2
Sellery, George C., Madison . . . . .	. .	1
Severance, Frank H., Buffalo	1	. .
Sexton, Robert H., Norfolk, Va. . . . .	. .	1
Seymour, Miss Laverna, Madison	3	. .
Shannon, R. C., Brockport, N. Y.	1	. .
Sharon (Mass.) Historical Society	1	. .
Shawano County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	. .	1
Shoop, R. H., Madison . . . . .	. .	1
Simpson, John K., Arlington Heights, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Smith, C. W., Seattle, Wash. . . . .	. .	3
Smith, Ernest, Madison	6	1
Smith, Frank, Dedham, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Smithsonian Institution, Washington	6	. .
Snow, B. W., Madison	3	. .
Society of Colonial Wars, California Chapter, Los Angeles . . . . .	. .	1
Society of Mayflower Descendants, N. Y. . . . .	. .	1
Society of Army of Cumberland	1	. .
Sons of American Revolution, Massachusetts Society, Boston	2	. .
Pennsylvania Society, Philadelphia	1	. .
South Australia Chief Secretary's office, Adelaide	1	. .
Government Printer, Adelaide	1	. .
Government Statist, Adelaide . . . . .	. .	13
South Dakota State Treasurer, Pierre . . . . .	. .	2
Southern Indiana R. R. Co., Chicago . . . . .	. .	1
Southern Pacific R. R. Co., San Francisco . . . . .	. .	1
Spooner, John C., Madison	2	2
Springfield (Mass.) School Committee . . . . .	. .	1
Stennet, W. H., Chicago . . . . .	. .	2
Stevens, E. Ray,* Madison	60	359
Stewart, I. N., Appleton . . . . .	. .	2
Stewart, Miss Mary E.,*† Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	58
Stites, Miss Sara H., Wyoming, Pa.	1	. .
Stockton (Cal.) City Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	5
Stone, George E., Amherst, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Stover, Augustus W., Charlestown, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Sweden Kongl. Universitets-Biblioteket, Upsala	1	1
Syracuse (N. Y.) Department of Education . . . . .	. .	1
Public Library . . . . .	. .	1
Taylor, John Phelps, Andover, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Tenney, Daniel K., Madison	1	. .
Thayer, John E., Lancaster, Mass. . . . .	. .	1
Theologische Quartalschrift,* Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
Thwaites, R. G.,† Madison	17	88

*Also unbound serials.

†Also seven scrap books.

†Also maps.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Tilton, A. C., Madison	93	19
Tilton, C. S., Indianapolis	1	.
Toledo (O.) Public Library . . . . .	.	1
Toronto Public Library . . . . .	.	1
University	1	.
Towle Manufacturing Company, Newburyport, Mass.	1	1
Traber, Silas, Platteville	30	13
Trenton (N. J.) Board of Trade . . . . .	.	1
Tucker, John Atherton, Milton, Mass. . . . .	.	2
Turner, Frederick J., Madison	11	9
Underhill, D. Harris, Brooklyn . . . . .	.	5
Union League Club, Chicago . . . . .	.	1
United States Agricultural Department	1	23
Bureau of American Ethnology	1	.
Census Office	8	.
Civil Service Commission	1	1
Commerce and Labor Department	2	16
Education Bureau	2	.
Geological Survey* . . . . .	.	.
Indian Department	2	.
Insular Affairs Bureau	4	.
Interior Department	7	5
Interstate Commerce Commission	2	.
Labor Bureau	2	.
Library of Congress	8	20
Life Saving Service	1	.
Light House Board	1	.
Naval Academy, Annapolis . . . . .	.	1
Naval Observatory	1	.
Patent Office	36	.
Post Office Department	1	.
Public Health and Marine Hospital Service	2	.
State Department	4	1
Superintendent of Documents†	201	317
Treasury Department	4	.
War Department†	15	7
Upham, Mrs. William P., Newtonville, Mass. . . . .	.	2
Uruguay, Oficina de Deposito, Montevideo	1	.
Usher, Ellis B., Milwaukee	1	33
Usher, Robert, Madison . . . . .	.	1
Vassar Brothers Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1	.
Vermont Finance Inspector, Montpelier	1	.
Insurance Department, White River Junction	5	9
University	1	.
Vernon County Board of Supervisors . . . . .	.	1
Victoria, Office of Government Statist, Melbourne	1	.

*Also unbound serials.

†Also maps.

Gifts to Library

Givers	Book	Pam- phlets
Vineyard (N. J.) Historical and Antiquarian Society	.	1
Virginia Labor and Industrial Statistics Bureau, Richmond	1	.
School for Deaf and Blind, Staunton	.	1
Vivisection Reform Society, Chicago	.	3
Wabash R. R. Co., N. Y.	.	2
Walworth County Board of Supervisors	.	1
Warren, Winslow, Boston	.	2
Washington County Board of Supervisors	.	1
Washington Insurance Department, Olympia	.	1
Washington, D. C., Board of Trade	.	2
Waterbury (Conn.) Superintendent of Schools	5	11
Waukesha County Board of Supervisors	.	1
Webb, E. Y., Washington, D. C.	.	2
Webster, J. C., Hartford, Conn.	1	.
Welsh, Miss Iva A., Madison	1	.
Wells, Samuel C., Philadelphia	1	.
West, G. M., Chicago Heights, Ill.	.	3
Western Australia Agent General, Perth	.	1
Registrar General, Perth	1	.
Wheeler, Olin D., St. Paul	.	16
Whipple, Henry P., Waterloo	.	1
Wichita, (Kansas) Superintendent of Schools	.	3
Wigdale, E. S., Artesia, N. M.	1	.
Wight, Edward B., Williamstown, Mass.	3	21
Wight, Mrs. H. K., Indian Orchard, Mass.	.	1
Wight, W. W., Milwaukee	.	2
Williams, Charles H.,† Baraboo	.	.
Williams, Henry M., Boston	1	.
Wilmington (Del.) Street and Sewer Department	1	.
Winona (Minn.) Board of Health	.	1
Wisconsin Adjutant General, Madison	.	2
Agricultural Experiment Association, Madison	2	8
Archaeological Society, Madison	5	.
Bankers' Association, Milwaukee	.	1
Baptist Anniversaries, Wauwatosa	.	1
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Madison	53	128
Civil Service Commission, Madison	.	1
College of Agriculture, Madison	.	25
Commission to Louisiana Purchase Exposition	40	112
Dairy and Food Commission, Madison	1	.
Dairymen's Association, Madison	2	.
Fisheries Superintendent, Madison	.	6
Free Library Commission, Madison	26	132
Geological and Natural History Survey, Madison	3	1
Historical Society, Madison	2	.

* Also unbound serials.

† Also maps.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Givers	Books	Pam- phlets
Wisconsin Legislative Reference Lib., Madison	42	32
Press Association, Washburn . . . . .	. .	1
Railroad Commission, Madison . . . . .	. .	26
State	13	2
State Banking Department, Madison	3	. .
State Bar Association, Madison	1	. .
State Board of Agriculture, Madison	1	. .
State Board of Control, Madison	1	. .
State Board of Dental Examiners, Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
State Board of Pharmacy, Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
State Cranberry Growers' Association, Cranmoor . . . . .	. .	1
State Firemen's Association, Jefferson . . . . .	. .	1
State Grange . . . . .	. .	3
State Horticultural Society, Madison	3	2
State Library,*† Madison	59	176
State Normal School, River Falls . . . . .	. .	1
State Normal School, Superior	3	2
State Superintendent, Madison	3	15
Tax Commission, Madison	1	. .
University, Madison	2	. .
University Economic Investigation Bureau	2	. .
Young Men's Christian Association, Milwaukee . . . . .	. .	1
Withington, Lathrop, London . . . . .	. .	1
Woburn (Mass.) City Clerk	1	. .
Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National Society, Evanston, Ill.	2	. .
Wisconsin Division, Madison . . . . .	. .	1
Wood, Senator, Sackville, New Brunswick	1	. .
Woodbury, C. J. H., Boston . . . . .	. .	5
Woodnorth, J. H., Waupaca . . . . .	. .	2
Woodward, Miss May, Jersey City	1	. .
Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library . . . . .	. .	2
Superintendent of Schools . . . . .	. .	6
Worcester County (Mass.) Law Library . . . . .	. .	1
Wright, A. G., Milwaukee	78	. .
Wright, Mrs. A. O., Madison . . . . .	. .	91
Wyman, W. H., Omaha, Neb.	2	3
Wyncoop, Richard, Brooklyn, . . . . .	. .	1
Wyoming Commemorative Association, Wilkes- Barre, Pa. . . . .	. .	2
Wyoming Experiment Station, Laramie	1	3
Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	. .
Yale University, New Haven., Conn. . . . .	. .	3
Library, New Haven, Conn.	47	. .

*Also unbound serials.

†Also maps.

Miscellaneous Accessions

Miscellaneous Accessions

(Gifts, save where otherwise specified. The report covers the year ending September 30, 1906.)

Oil Paintings

Mrs. John M. Parkinson, Madison.—(On deposit) Framed oil portraits of her grandparents, Moses M. Strong and wife of Mineral Point, painted at the time of their marriage, about 1833; also of Miss Agnes Strong, sister of Moses M., painted at about the same period.

Hon. Halle Steensland, Madison.—Framed oil painting of himself (by request of the Society), painted by James Reeve Stuart.

Manuscripts

Miss Emma H. Blair, Madison.—Typewritten letter (July 29, 1902) issued by a candidate for office, seeking votes; official circular No. 1 (typewritten manuscript, dated Madison, Feb. 25, 1905) of Independent Order of Foresters in Wisconsin; two manuscript dissertations upon religious subjects, written by persons of unbalanced mind; two legal papers connected with condemnation of land in Winnebago County, for the Wisconsin Central Railway Co., 1880-82; manuscript document connected with overflow claims, Winnebago County against the United States (1878) on account of Fox River improvement.

William F. Brown, Beloit.—Manuscript diary of Rev. Cutting Marsh, January 31, 1830-Sept. 18, 1831, with brief notes upon the Menominee and Winnebago Indians.

Mrs. Mary D. Burge, Providence, R. I.—Original preamble and resolutions adopted by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, May 26, 1866, requesting the Wisconsin delegation in congress to support a certain bill authorizing a bridge across the Mississippi at Winona; the document is addressed to Mrs. Burge's father, Senator James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Milo Custer, Heyworth, Ill.—Vocabulary of the Kickapoo Indian language (240 words). Manuscript copy.

Governor J. O. Davidson, Madison.—Seals and signatures of various state officials, sent to the governor of Wisconsin in 1883.

William Preston Harrison, Chicago.—Manuscript outlining the life of William Russell of Kentucky, and his descendants and connections.

Joseph A. Howells, American consul, Turks Island, W. I.—Reminiscences of Ohio River, by Joseph A. Howells (brother of the novelist and essayist, W. D.), American consul at Turks Island, W. I., dated January 20, 1906.

Edwin Lee Morgan, Washington, D. C.—Data concerning trip of Col. R. B. Lee from St. Louis to Taos, N. Mex., and early exploration in Oregon, California, etc; also extracts from James A. Seddon's biography of Col. Richard Bland Lee (1863).

Duane Mowry, Milwaukee.—Minutes of the proceedings of the Literary Association of Wisconsin, 1896-1904; list of members of said association, 1896-99.

Miss Emily B. de Neveu, Fond du Lac.—Manuscript account (in French) by her father, the late Gustave de Neveu, of a Menominee Indian payment in 1838.

Mrs. John M. Parkinson, Madison.—The manuscript papers of the late Moses M. Strong, of Mineral Point, grandfather of donor (see p. 35, *ante*); twenty-eight maps of early Wisconsin, drafted by Moses M. Strong.

Mrs. John Robinson, New London.—Three letters, a school-teacher's receipt, and a poem (dated 1852-57), relating to early life in Madison.

Mrs. B. W. Snow and Miss Anna Butler, Madison.—Fifty-six manuscript books; diaries, accounts, &c, four packages of letters and sermons and twenty-three maps, from the papers of their father, Dr. James D. Butler.

John E. Thomas, Sheboygan Falls.—Letter from Capt. Thomas Jefferson Cram, U. S. topographical engineer, to David Giddings of Sheboygan Falls, presenting prices and specifications for a road bridge over Sheboygan Falls, dated Milwaukee, June 21, 1839; manuscript invitation to David Giddings to attend a Whig celebration at Milwaukee, January 1, 1841, to celebrate Harrison and Tyler's election.

Horace Traubel, Philadelphia, Pa.—Autograph of Walt Whitman.

Frederick J. Turner, Madison.—One packet and one bound book of manuscript letters and other documents relating to the connection

Miscellaneous Accessions

of his father, the late Hon. Andrew Jackson Turner of Portage, with the Wisconsin gerrymander cases, 1891-92; manuscript letter by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Martin of Green Bay, dated January 17, 1900, to A. J. Turner, with recollections of Fort Winnebago (Portage); type-written letter by Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber of Springfield, Ill., dated Nov. 30, 1898, relative to the seat of St. Clair County, Ill.; manuscript notes made by N. H. Wood from an interview with John T. de la Ronde, of Portage; manuscript data concerning a portrait of David B. Peck, a pioneer merchant of Portage; manuscript data collected by A. J. Turner, concerning the early county and township organization of Wisconsin, with especial regard to Portage and Columbia counties; several manuscript letters and other documents concerning the Wisconsin gerrymander cases; Turner genealogy (1628-1903), in manuscript, bound; two bound volumes and two packages of manuscript letters relating to Turner family genealogy; one bound volume of manuscript letters relating to Turner and White genealogy.

Ellis B. Usher, Milwaukee.—Business and editorial correspondence, letter books, mailing lists, check stubs, &c., connected with the publication of the *La Crosse Chronicle* by Ellis B. Usher, 1885; correspondence, lists of voters, vouchers, and general papers of the Wisconsin Democratic state central committee, campaign of 1888; also of the Gold Democrat campaign of 1896; papers read before the La Crosse Horticultural Society, 1881-82; minutes of directors' meetings, La Crosse & Omaha Railway Co., June 5-30, 1879; surveyor's note-books, 1850; score book of baseball clubs of La Crosse, 1883-84.

N. B. Van Slyke, Madison.—Typewritten manuscript copy of his address to the Madison Woman's club, February 16, 1906.

Charles H. Williams, Baraboo.—Four letters written in 1835 to the donor's father, Micajah T. Williams, surveyor-general of Ohio—two by Byron Kilbourn, one by W. B. Slaughter, and one by Lewis Cass; two letters written to Micajah Williams by Byron Kilbourn from Columbus, Ohio, March and April 16, 1836, relating to Wisconsin matters (Colonel Williams contributes an explanatory note).

Wisconsin Board of Commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis.—Five volumes of Visitors' Register, used at the exposition.

Theron R. Woodward, Chicago.—Manuscript notes on early settlement of Kingston, Wisconsin; manuscript (typewritten) of list of members of house and senate of South Carolina (1820-38), copied from Miller's Almanac (purchased); two bills of lading, dated September 14, 1753 and May 2, 1774 (purchased).

Wisconsin Historical Society

Transcript.—Copy of the field notes of the survey of the private land claims at Michillimackinac, Green Bay, and Prairie du Chien; surveyed in 1828 by John Mullett and Lucius Lyon, deputy surveyors. Copied May, 1906, from original note book in possession of public library of Grand Rapids, Mich., and loaned to the Wisconsin Historical Society for this purpose.

Photographs

Clarence W. Alvord, Urbana, Ill.—Photograph of oath of Vincennes; a ballot sheet used for the election of magistrates at Kaskaskia (1782) and (on one negative) three other documents—a letter from Carleton to Rocheblave, draft of constitution for Illinois (1773), and a petition during the French regime in the Illinois.

Sherburn M. Becker, Milwaukee.—Photograph of himself.

A. C. Beckwith, Elkhorn.—Photograph of himself.

Mrs. W. G. Clough, Portage, Wis.—Photograph of tablet marking the place near which Marquette and Jolliet entered the Wisconsin River, June 14, 1673; erected by Wau-bun Chapter, D. A. R., 1905.

Mrs. Sidney H. Cole, Milwaukee.—Colored photograph of Chief Justice Edward V. Whiton; photograph of Judge Byron Paine.

Mrs. Henry L. Cook, Milwaukee.—Photograph of a letter from George Rogers Clark to his father, John Clark, dated Louisville, August 23, 1780.

Governor J. O. Davidson, Madison.—Photograph of the battleship "Wisconsin;" photograph of the banquet set presented to said ship by the people of Wisconsin.

Louis Falge, Reedsville.—Photograph of parsonage of the Rev. Cutting Marsh, at Stockbridge; also of the old Stockbridge Indian cemetery.

F. M. Hardy, Waukesha.—Photograph of unveiling of bronze tablet on Cutler Mound, Cutler Park, Waukesha, May 26, 1906, by Waukesha Woman's Club, in connection with field meeting of Wisconsin Archaeological Society (purchased).

Edward Kinne, Elkhorn.—Photograph of A. C. Beckwith.

Edward C. Nelson, Madison.—Two copies of photograph of E. W. Deming's oil painting, "Landfall of Nicolet," in the Society's Museum; also negatives of the pictures (purchased).

Mrs. B. W. Snow and Miss Anna Butler, Madison.—Nineteen photographs of pottery, paintings, etc.

Louis M. Thiers, Kenosha.—Photograph of Lake Michigan in February storm, 1906; of Lake Michigan in January, 1906; of Prairie

Miscellaneous Accessions

du Chien from McGregor, Iowa, taken in 1905; two of ruins of Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, 1905; and of old grave yard at Prairie du Chien, 1905.

R. G. Thwaites, Madison.—Photograph of a daguerrotype of Col. Robert Patterson, a Kentucky pioneer, by E. C. Nielson, Madison, December 23, 1905; also of Red Banks, on Green Bay; two of the library and museum of Washington County (Pa.) Historical Society; and of present condition (1904) of old Fort Ste. Anne, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.

Ellis B. Usher, Milwaukee.—Two photographs of dining room of Edward C. Wall's residence, Milwaukee, where conferences were held to make Democratic state platform of 1890.

Wisconsin Board of Commissioners to Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis.—Photograph of interior of Wisconsin Building at Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904; and of William D. Hoard, governor of Wisconsin, 1889-91.

Photograph of members Wisconsin State Senate, 1905-06; and of Wisconsin Assembly, 1905-06 (purchased).

Purchased.—Six views, taken early in July, 1906, under the direction of Hon. John J. Wood Jr., of Berlin, from and near the site of the supposed Mascoutin Village (of the *Jesuit Relations*) on Democrat Prairie, south of Berlin, Wisconsin.

Arundel Society Prints—Purchased

Dürer, Albrecht—Apostles Mark and Paul. Original in the Pinakothek, Munich.

Eyck, Hubert and Jan—Annunciation, with two Prophets and two Sybils. Original in Ghent Cathedral.

— S. John Baptist and S. John Evangelist, with portraits of the Donor and his Wife. Original in Ghent Cathedral.

Ghirlandaio, Domenico—Preaching of John the Baptist. Original in Church of S. Maria Novella, Florence.

Gozzoli, Benozzo—Group of Angels Adoring (left wing). Original in Riccardi Palace, Florence.

— Procession of the Kings. Original in Riccardi Palace, Florence.

Lippi, Filippino—The Fall and Expulsion. Original in Brancacci Chapel, Florence.

— SS. Peter and Paul before Nero, and Martyrdom of S. Peter. Original in Brancacci Chapel, Florence.

Masaccio, Tommaso—SS. Peter and John Healing and Giving Alms. Original in Brancacci Chapel, Florence.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Masaccio, Tommaso—The Tribute Money. Original in Brancacci Chapel, Florence.

Memling, Hans—Altarpiece in Lubeck Cathedral; the Crucifixion; Christ bearing the Cross; Entombment and Resurrection; St. Jerome and St. Giles; St. John and St. Blaise; the Angel Gabriel and the Virgin Annunciate. Nine in all, on five sheets.

Pinturicchio, Bernardino—Christ among the Doctors. Original in S. M. Maggiore, Spello.

Santi (Sanzio), Giovanni—Virgin and Child with Saints and the Resurrection. Original in Tiranni Chapel, Cagli.

Signorelli, Luca—Events in the Life of Moses. Original in Vatican, Rome.

Japanese Color Prints — Purchased

Old prints: two Okumura; five Ishikawa; twenty-five Shiusho; fifty-seven Hokusai; ninety-four Hiroshige; one hundred seventy-six Hiroshige. Reproductions: twenty-five Shiusho; twenty-eight Kiyonoga; thirty-four Eishi; forty-six Hokusai; ninety-eight Hiroshige; five miscellaneous.

Gift from Bunshichi Kobayashi, Tokio—One hundred-seventy Japanese color prints (reproductions).

Miscellaneous Pictures

Burrows Brothers, Cleveland.—Color print (contemporary) of the Boston massacre, from Avery's *History of the United States*; Amos Doolittle's engraving of "Battle of Lexington" (Mass.), reprinted from reproduction of original in Avery's *History of the United States*.

Mrs. Sidney Cole, Milwaukee.—Steel engravings of Luther S. Dixon and C. C. Washburn.

I. D. Seabrook, Charleston, S. C.—Wood engraving of Charleston, S. C., in 1742; the view is taken from a marsh island in front of the city, which is at present the site of "Castle Pinckney."

Estate of Mrs. Mary C. Stewart, Madison.—Steel-engraving, 20x39 inches, of federal senate, designed by J. Whitehome, N. A., engraved by T. Doney, n. d.; portraits of Abraham Lincoln and generals in the Union army (War of Secession), encircling a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Ellis B. Usher, Milwaukee.—Steel engraving of Hon. J. W. Babcock.

Archæology

A. W. Baker, Leola, Adams Co., Wash.—One copper spear-head.

Miscellaneous Accessions

S. N. Hartwell, Germania, Wis.—Box of Indian arrow-heads; box of broken Indian pottery; four bone awls from Indian mounds—all from Marquette County.

Dr. Edward Kremers, Madison.—Bones from Indian mound on Curtiss property, Wingra Park, exhumed October, 1905.

History

Miss Emma H. Blair, Madison.—Impression of Senacherib's seal, taken from the ruins of Ninevah; broadside giving list of subscribers to St. Patrick's (R. C.) church, Menasha, 1886.

Gen. George E. Bryant, Madison.—Commemoration diploma (framed) granted to Gov. Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin "in recognition of his co-operation contributing to the success of the" Universal Exposition at St. Louis, 1904.

Theophile E. Leon, Chicago.—Nine Confederate currency bills.

F. C. Mainwaring, Madison.—English-Latin dictionary. London, 1631 (on deposit).

Mrs. J. H. Newman.—Housewife made of calico pieces.

Mrs. John M. Parkinson, Madison.—Candle mould; tin map case, sausage grinder; knife, with guard and graduating screws, apparently for cutting bread; two oil lamps; candle-stick; lantern for oil lamp, (adjustable); two oil lamps, apparently for placing in candle-stick sockets; camp tea-kettle; oil can; perforated tin lantern, for candle; two carpet bags; quart mug (tin), with spout; large leather pouch for carrying papers (apparently to be attached to the saddle); leather bound trunk, for valuable papers, waterproof cloak worn by Moses Strong (born 1772, died 1842) of Rutland, Vt., and by his son, Moses M. Strong, (born 1810, died 1894). All formerly the property of the donor's grandfather, Moses M. Strong, a Mineral Point pioneer.

Mrs. M. S. Rowley, Madison.—Hand made clevis used on the plow (drawn by four yoke of oxen) that in 1847 broke the ground now comprising Brook's Addition, Camp Randall, and a part of the State University grounds in Madison. This was formerly the farm of Abial Easter Brooks (father of Mrs. Rowley), purchased by him from Josiah A. Noonan of Milwaukee, in 1846.

Mrs. B. W. Snow and Miss Agnes Butler, Madison.—Green silk calash, period about 1845; two silk hats; iron and glass lantern; one old gun.

Estate of Mrs. Mary C. Stewart, Madison.—Bayonet used by her grandfather, Joseph Josephson, at Sackett Harbor, N. Y., in War of 1812-15.

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John E. Thomas, Sheboygan Falls.—Printed invitation to David Giddings to attend a legislative assembly at Madison, February 10, 1842.

Ellis B. Usher, Milwaukee.—Old newspapers: *Boston Repertory*, April 28, 1809; *Boston Weekly Messenger*, September 25, 1812; March 5, 1813; February 4, May 13, 1814; April 7, 1815. Several miscellaneous almanacs, year-books, &c. A considerable number of invitations and programmes, chiefly connected with patriotic and hereditary societies and historical anniversaries.

Absalom Van Deusen, Madison.—Iron hall tree, of old and curious design.

Mrs. John Winslade, Madison.—Desk made by her husband, and used during the first legislative session held in Madison.

Fred B. Morse, Madison. (On deposit).—Moro exhibit from island of Mindanao, P. I., containing about two hundred articles, chiefly weapons, utensils, ornaments, and dress.

Coins, Medals, and Badges

Frederick A. Bird, Madison.—Bronze medal, commemorating 39th encampment, G. A. R., at Denver, September, 1905.

Executive Committee, Jewish Celebration, New York.—Bronze medal commemorating celebration of 250th anniversary of Settlement of Jews in the United States.

Frank. H. Lyman, Kenosha.—Bronze medal commemorating 39th national encampment of the G. A. R., at Denver, September, 1905. Twelve thousand were struck at the entire expense of Z. G. Simmons of Kenosha, who contributed \$2,500 towards a monument to Dr. Stevenson, founder of G. A. R. and gave a library building to Kenosha. Mr. Simmons was elected the only honorary member of G. A. R. He arrived in Kenosha (then Southport) on June 12, 1843.

Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal.—Bronze medal commemorating the bi-centennial of Chateau de Ramezay.

E. N. Samdahl, Black River Falls.—Souvenir badge of 50th anniversary of Black River Falls Lodge, No. 74, A. F. and A. M., June 20, 1906.

Mrs. B. W. Snow and Miss Agnes Butler, Madison.—One hundred seventy-four coins of various countries.

Miscellaneous

Mrs. S. U. Pinney, Madison.—Buckskin, with burned etching, head of Indian chief; also small bow and arrow from Alaska.

J. McD. Randalls, Waukesha.—Carved bamboo cane (with fish-rod extension) brought from Singapore by donor's brother (A. R. Randalls), about 1881.

Periodicals Received

Periodicals and Newspapers currently received at the Library

[Corrected to November 1, 1906]

Periodicals

Academy (w). London.
Acadiensis (q). St. John, N. B.
Advance Advocate (m). St. Louis.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Journal (m). Kansas City, Mo.
American Anthropologist (q). New York.
American Antiquarian (bi-m). Chicago.
American Antiquarian Society Proceedings, Worcester, Mass.
American Catholic Historical Researches (q). Philadelphia.
American Catholic Historical Society Record (q). Philadelphia.
American Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia.
American Economic Association, Publications (q). New York.
American Economist (w). New York.
American Federationist (m). Washington.
American Geographical Society, Bulletin (m). New York.
American Historical Review (q). New York.
American History Magazine (bi-m). New York.
American Industrial Journal (bi-m). Deborah, Wis.
American Journal of Theology (q). Chicago.
American Magazine (m). New York.
American Missionary (m). New York.
American Monthly Magazine. Washington.
American Philosophical Society Proceedings. Philadelphia.
American Pressman (m). St. Louis.
American School Board Journal (m). Milwaukee.
American Statistical Association, Publications (q). Boston.
American Sugar Industry and Beet Sugar Gazette (s-m). Chicago.

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American Thresherman (m). Madison.
Annals of Iowa (q). Des Moines.
Annals of St. Joseph (m). West De Pere.
Antiquary (m). London.
Arena (m). Trenton, N. J.
Armenia (m). Boston.
Athenæum (w). London.
Atlanta (Ga.) Carnegie Library Bulletin (m).
Atlantic Monthly. Boston.
Australian Official Journal of Patents (w). Melbourne.
Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co., Relief Dept. Statement of Disbursements
(m). Baltimore.
Bible Society Record (m). New York.
Bibliotheca Sacra (q). Oberlin, Ohio.
Black and Red (m). Watertown.
Blacksmith's Journal (m). Chicago.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (m).
Board of Trade Journal (m). Portland, Maine.
Book Buyer (m). New York.
Bookman (m). New York.
Bookseller (m). Chicago.
Boston Ideas (w).
Boston Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
Boston (Mass.) Statistics Department, Monthly Bulletin.
Bricklayer and Mason (m). Indianapolis.
Bridgemen's Magazine (m). Cleveland.
Brockton (Mass.) Public Library, Quarterly Bulletin.
Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, Bulletin (bi-m).
Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, Bulletin (m).
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Journal (m). Cleveland.
Browning's Magazine (m). Milwaukee.
Buenos Ayres (A. R.) Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics.
Bulletin (m). Nashville.
Bulletin des Recherches Historiques (m). Lévis, Quebec.
Bulletin of Bibliography (q). Boston.
By the Wayside (m). Appleton.
California State Library News Notes (m). Sacramento.
California State Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Sacramento.
Cambridge (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (m).
Camp Cleghorn Assembly Herald (q). Waupaca.
Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal (irreg.). Montreal.
Canadian Bookseller (m). Toronto.

Periodicals Received

Canadian Magazine (m). Toronto.
Canadian Patent Office Record (m). Ottawa.
Car Worker (m). Chicago.
Carlisle (Pa.) J. Herman Bosler Memorial Library, Bulletin (q).
Carpenter (m). Indianapolis.
Catholic World (m). New York.
Century Magazine (m). New York.
Chambers's Journal (m). London and Edinburgh.
Charities and the Commons (w). New York.
Chautauquan (m). Springfield, Ohio.
Chicago, Statistics of City of (bi-m).
Chicago Teachers' Federation Bulletin (w).
Church Building Quarterly. New York.
Church News (m). St. Louis.
Church Times (m). Milwaukee.
Cigar Makers' Official Journal (m). Chicago.
Cincinnati Public Library, Library Leaflet (m).
Cleveland Public Library, Open Shelf (q).
Cleveland Terminal & Valley Ry. Co., Relief Dept. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements (m).
Clinique (m). Chicago.
Coast Seamen's Journal (w). San Francisco.
College Chips (m). Decorah, Iowa.
Collier's National Weekly. New York.
Columbia University, Studies in Political Science (irreg.). New York.
Commercial Telegraphers' Journal (m). Chicago.
Commoner (w). Lincoln.
Comptes-Rendus de l'Anthénée Louisianais (m). New Orleans.
Connecticut Magazine (m). Hartford.
Contemporary Review (m). London.
Cook's American Traveller's Gazette (m). New York.
Coöperative Journal (w). Oakland, Cal.
Co-operator (m). Burley, Wash.
Coopers' International Journal (m). Kansas City, Kan.
Cosmopolitan (m). New York.
Country Life in America (m). New York.
Craftsman (m). Syracuse.
Current Literature (m). New York.
Danvers (Mass.) Peabody Institute Library, Bulletin (q).
Delta Upsilon Quarterly. New York.
Demonstrator (s-m). Home, Wash.
Deseret Farmer (w). Salt Lake City.

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Detroit (Mich.) Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
Deutsch-Amerikanische Buchdrucker-Zeitung (s-m). Indianapolis.
Deutsch-Amerikanische Geschichtsblätter (q). Chicago.
Dial (s-m). Chicago.
Directory Bulletin (q). Milwaukee.
District of Columbia, Deutsche Historische Gesellschaft Berichte (q).
Drexel Institute Bulletin (m). Philadelphia.
Dublin Review (q). London.
Dunn County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy Bulletin
(q). Menomonie.
Eclectic Magazine (m). Boston.
Edinburgh Review (q).
Elevator Constructor (m). Chicago.
Empire Review (m). London.
English Historical Review (q). London.
Essex Antiquarian (q). Salem, Mass.
Essex Institute Historical Collections (q). Salem, Mass.
Evangelical Episcopalian (m). Chicago.
Evangelists Sendebud (m). College View, Neb.
Evangelisch-Lutherische Gemeinde-Blatt (s-m). Milwaukee.
Evangelisk Luthersk Kirketidende (w). Decorah, Iowa.
Evanston Free Public Library, Bulletin (q).
Everybody's Magazine (m). New York.
Fabian News (m). London.
Fairhaven (Mass.) Millicent Library Bulletin (bi-m).
Fame (m). New York.
Filine Co-operative Association Echo (m). Boston.
Fitchburg (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (bi-m).
Flaming Sword (w). Estero, Fla.
Forestry and Irrigation (m). Washington.
Fortnightly Review (m). London.
Forum (q). New York.
Free Russia (m). London.
Friend and Guide (m). Neenah.
Friends' Intelligencer and Journal (w). Philadelphia.
Fruitman and Gardener (m). Mount Vernon, Iowa.
Genealogical Magazine (m). Boston.
Genealogist (q). London.
Gentleman's Magazine (m). London.
Globe Trotter (q). Milwaukee.
Good Government (m). New York.
Grand Rapids (Mich.) Ryerson Public Library Bulletin (q).

Periodicals Received

Granite Cutter's Journal (m). Quincy, Mass.
 Granite Monthly, Concord, N. H.
 Harper's Magazine (m). New York.
 Harper's Weekly. New York.
 Hartford (Conn). Library Bulletin (m).
 Hartford (Conn.) Seminary Record (q).
 Harvard University Calendar (w). Cambridge, Mass.
 Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library Bulletin (bi-m).
 Helena (Mont.) Public Library Bulletin (s-y).
 Herald of Gospel Liberty (w). Dayton, O.
 Herald of the Cross (m). London.
 Herald of the Golden Age (q). Paignton, Eng.
 Hiram House Life (bi-m). Cleveland.
 Historic Magazine and Notes and Queries (m). Manchester, N. H.
 Historic Quarterly. Manchester, N. H.
 Hoard's Dairyman (w). Fort Atkinson.
 Home Missionary (q). New York.
 Home Visitor (m). Chicago.
 House Beautiful (m). Chicago.
 Hull House Bulletin (irreg.). Chicago.
 Illinois State Historical Library Bulletin. Springfield.
 Illustrated London News (w). London.
 Illustrated Official Journal (Patents) (w). London.
 Illustreret Familie-Journal (w). Minneapolis.
 Improvement Era (m). Salt Lake City.
 Independent (w). New York.
 Index Library (q). Birmingham, Eng.
 Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction (q). Indianapolis.
 Indiana Public Library Commission (m). Indianapolis.
 Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History. Indianapolis.
 Indiana State Library Monthly Bulletin. Indianapolis.
 Indian's Friend (m). New Haven, Conn.
 International Bureau of American Republics, Monthly Bulletin. Wash-
 ington.
 International Good Templar (m). Milwaukee.
 International Musician (m). St. Louis.
 International Quarterly. Burlington, Vt.
 International Socialist Review (m). Chicago.
 International Wood-Worker (m). Chicago.
 Iowa Journal of History and Politics (q). Iowa City.
 Iowa Masonic Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Cedar Rapids.
 Iron Molders' Journal (m). Cincinnati.

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Irrigation Age (m). Chicago.
Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library, Bulletin Library Record (bi-m).
Johnson Public Library, Quarterly Bulletin. Hackensack, N. J.
Journal of American Folk-Lore (q). Boston.
Journal of Cincinnati Society of Natural History (p). Cincinnati.
Journal of Political Economy (q). Chicago.
Journal of the Franklin Institute (m). Philadelphia.
Journal of the Friends' Historical Society (q). London.
Journal of the International Union of Metal Polishers, etc. (m). St. Louis.
Journal of the Switchmen's Union (m). Buffalo.
Journal of Zoöphily (m). Philadelphia.
Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library Quarterly.
Kentucky State Historical Society Register (tri-y). Frankfort.
Kingsley House Record (m). Pittsburg.
Kristellge Talsmand (w). Chicago.
La Crosse Magazine (m).
Lancaster County (Pa.) Historical Society Papers (m). Lancaster.
Landman (w). Milwaukee.
Lather (m). Cleveland.
Leather Workers' Journal (m). Kansas City, Mo.
Letters on Brewing (q). Milwaukee.
Lewislana (m). Guilford, Conn.
Liberia (bi-y). Washington.
Library (q). London.
Library Index (m). New York.
Library Journal (m). New York.
Library Work (irreg.). Minneapolis.
Light (bi-m). La Crosse.
Literary Digest (w). New York.
Littell's Living Age (w). Boston.
Little Chronicle (w). Chicago.
Living Church (w). Milwaukee.
Lower Norfolk County Virginia Antiquary. Richmond.
Lucifer (bi-w). Chicago.
Luther League Review (m). New York.
Lutheraneren (w). Minneapolis.
McClure's Magazine (m). New York.
Machinists' Monthly Journal. Cleveland.
Macmillan's Magazine (m). London.
Magazine of History (m). New York.

Periodicals Received

Manchester (Eng.) Literary and Philosophical Society, Memoirs and Proceedings (tri-y).
Manitoba Gazette (w). Winnipeg.
Marathon County, School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy, Bulletin (q). Wausau.
Maryland Historic Magazine (q). Baltimore.
Masonic Tidings (m). Milwaukee.
Mayflower Descendant (q). Boston.
Medford (Mass.) Historical Register (q).
Mercury (m). East Div. High School, Milwaukee.
Methodist Review (bi-m). New York.
Michigan Dairy and Food Dept., Bulletin (m). Lansing.
Milton (Wis.) College Review (m).
Milwaukee Health Department Monthly Report.
Milwaukee Medical Journal (m).
Milwaukee Public Library, Quarterly Index of Additions.
Missionary Herald (m). Boston.
Mixed Stocks (m). Chicago.
Mixer and Server (m). Cincinnati.
Monona Lake Quarterly. Madison.
Motor (m). Madison.
Motorman and Conductor (m). Detroit.
Municipality (m). Madison.
Munsey's Magazine (m). New York.
Mystic Worker (m). Plano, Ill.
Nashua (N. H.) Public Library Quarterly Bulletin.
Nation (w). New York.
National Assoc. of Wool Manufacturers, Bulletin (q). Boston.
National Bulletin of Charities and Correction (q). Chicago.
National Glass Budget (w). Pittsburg.
National Review (m). London.
National Bulletin of State Bureau of Statistics, Lincoln.
New Bedford (Mass.) Free Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
New Century Path (w). Point Loma, Cal.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register (q). Boston.
New England Magazine (m). Boston.
New Hampshire Genealogical Record (q). Dover.
New Jersey Historical Society, Proceedings. Patterson.
New Philosophy (q). Lancaster, Pa.
New Shakespeareana (q). Westfield, N. J.
New Voice (w). Harvey, Ill.
New York Dept. of Labor, Bulletin (q). New York.

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New York Genealogical and Biographical Record (q). New York.
New York Mercantile Library Bulletin (y). New York.
New York Public Library Bulletin (m). New York.
New York State Department of Health, Monthly Bulletin. Albany.
New York Times Saturday Review (w). New York.
Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, Library News (m).
Nineteenth Century (m). London.
Normal Advance (m). Oshkosh.
Normal Pointer (m). Stevens Point.
North American Review (m). New York.
North Carolina Booklet (m). Raleigh.
Notes and Queries (m). London.
Nouvelle-France (m). Quebec.
Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly. Columbus.
Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Corrections (q). Columbus.
Old Continental (bi-m). Des Moines.
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. Columbus.
Omaha (Nebr.) Public Library Bulletin (irreg.).
Open Court (m). Chicago.
Oregon Historical Society Quarterly. Portland.
Our Church Life (m). Madison.
Our Day (m). Chicago.
Our Young People (m). Milwaukee.
Out West (m). Los Angeles.
Outing (m). New York.
Outlook (w). New York.
Overland Monthly. San Francisco.
Owl (q). Kewaunee.
Painter and Decorator (m). La Fayette, Ind.
Pattern Makers' Journal (m). New York.
Pasadena (Cal.) Public Library, Monthly Bulletin.
Pennsylvania German (bi-m). Lebanon, Pa.
Pennsylvania Magazine of History (q). Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Free Library Monthly List of Selected Documents.
Philadelphia Library Company, Bulletin (s-y).
Philippine Islands, Board of Health, Monthly Report. Manila.
Philippine Weather Bureau, Bulletin (m). Manila.
Philosopher (m). Wausau.
Piano Workers' Official Journal (m). Chicago.
Pilgrim (m). Battle Creek, Mich.
Pittsburgh & Western Ry. Co., Relief Dept. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements (m).

Periodicals Received

Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library, Monthly Bulletin.
Pittsfield (Mass.) Berkshire Athenaeum, Quarterly Bulletin.
Plumbers', Gas, and Steam Fitters' Official Journal (m). Chicago.
Political Science Quarterly. Boston.
Postal Clerk (m). Chicago.
Postal Record (m). Washington, D. C.
Pratt Institute Free Library, Monthly Bulletin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Princeton Theological Review (q). Philadelphia.
Providence (R. I.) Public Library, Quarterly Bulletin.
Public (w). Chicago.
Public Libraries (m). Chicago.
Publishers' Circular and Booksellers' Record (w). London.
Publishers' Weekly. New York.
Putnam's Monthly and the Critic. New York.
Quarterly Publication of the Historical & Philosophical Soc'y of Ohio,
Cincinnati.
Quarterly Review. London.
Queen's Quarterly. Kingston, Ont.
Quincy (Ill.) Public Library Bulletin (q).
Railroad Telegrapher (m). St. Louis.
Railroad Trainmen's Journal (m). Cleveland.
Railway Conductor (m). Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature and Cumulative Index (m).
Minneapolis.
Records of the Past (m). Washington.
Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist (q). London.
Retail Clerks' International Advocate (m). Denver.
Review. National Founders' Association (m). Detroit.
Review of Reviews (m). New York.
Révue Canadienne (m). Montreal.
Révue Historique de la Question Louis XVII (bi-m). Paris.
Rodina (w). Racine.
Round Table (m). Beloit.
Royal Purple (m). Whitewater.
Rural Bee Keeper (m). River Falls.
Sailors' Magazine (m). New York.
St. Andrew's Cross (m). Pittsburgh.
Salem (Mass.) Public Library, Bulletin (m).
San Francisco Public Library, Bulletin (m).
Saturday Evening Post (w). Philadelphia.
Scottish Geographical Magazine (m). Edinburgh.
Scottish Historical Review (q). Glasgow.

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Scottish Record Society (q). Edinburgh.
Scranton (Pa.) Public Library, Bulletin (q).
Scribner's Magazine (m). New York.
Sewanee Review (q). New York.
Signs of the Times (w). Oakland, Cal.
Single Tax Review (q). New York.
Skandinavisk Farmer-Journal (m). Minneapolis.
Somerville (Mass.) Library Bulletin (m).
South Atlantic Quarterly. Durham, N. C.
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine (q). Charleston.
Southern History Association, Publications (bi-m). Washington.
Southern Letter (m). Tuskegee, Ala.
Spirit of Missions (m). New York.
Springfield (Mass.) City Library, Bulletin (irreg.).
Standard (w). Chicago.
Steam Shovel and Dredge (m). Chicago.
Stone-cutters' Journal (m). Washington.
Stove Workers' Journal (m). Detroit.
Sunset Magazine (m). San Francisco.
Tailor (m). Bloomington, Ill.
Team Owners' Review (m). Pittsburg.
Teamsters' Official Magazine (m). Indianapolis.
Temperance Cause (m). Boston.
Texas State Historical Association Quarterly. Austin.
Tradesman (s-m). Chattanooga, Tenn.
Travelers' Railway Guide (m). New York and Chicago.
Typographical Journal (m). Indianapolis.
Unionist (m). Green Bay.
United States, Congress: Congressional Record.
United States, Department of Agriculture:
 Climate and Crop Service; Wisconsin Section (w and m).
 Crop Reporter (m).
 Experiment Station Record (m).
 Library Bulletin (q).
 Monthly Weather Review.
United States, Department of Commerce and Labor:
 Bulletin of Bureau of Labor (bi-m).
 Bulletin of the Census.
 Monthly Consular and Trade Reports.
 Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.
United States, Library of Congress: Copyright Entries (w).

Periodicals Received

United States, Patent Office:

Official Gazette (w).

United States, Superintendent of Documents: Catalogue of U. S. Documents (m).

United States, Treasury Department: Public Health Reports (w).
Treasury Decisions (w).

United States, War Department. Bureau of Insular Affairs. Monthly
Summary of Commerce of the Philippine Islands.

Vaccination (m). Terre Haute, Ind.

Vanguard (m). Milwaukee.

Views (m). Washington.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (q). Richmond, Va.

Wage Earners' Self-Culture Clubs (m). St. Louis.

Warren County Library Bulletin (q). Monmouth, Ill.

Washington Library Association, Bulletin. Olympia.

Washington Magazine (m). Seattle.

Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trade. New York.

Westminster Review (m). London.

Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Osterhout Free Library, Bulletins (m).

William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine. Williams-
burg, Va.

Wilson Bulletin (q). Oberlin, Ohio.

Wisconsin Alumni Magazine (m). Madison.

Wisconsin Archaeologist (q). Milwaukee.

Wisconsin Baptist (q). Wauwatosa.

Wisconsin Citizen (m). Brodhead.

Wisconsin Farmer (w). Madison.

Wisconsin Issue (m). Milwaukee.

Wisconsin Library Bulletin (bi-m). Madison.

Wisconsin Journal of Education (m). Madison.

Wisconsin Medical Journal (m). Milwaukee.

Wisconsin Medical Recorder (m). Janesville.

Wisconsin Natural History Society Bulletin (q). Milwaukee.

Wisconsin Presbyterian Review (bi-m). Appleton.

Woman's Tribune (bi-w). Portland, Oregon.

World Today (m). Chicago.

World's Work (m). New York.

Young Churchman (w). Milwaukee.

Young Eagle (m). Sinsinawa.

Zeitschrift für Ethnologie (s-m). Berlin, Germany.

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Wisconsin Papers

Albany—Albany Vindicator.
Algoma—Algoma Record.
Alma—Buffalo County Journal.
Alma Center—Alma Center News.
Antigo—Antigo Herald; Antigo Republican; News Item.
Appleton—Appleton Crescent (d and w); Appleton Post; Appleton Volksfreund; Fox River Journal; Gegenwart; Montags-Blatt.
Arcadia—Arcadian; Leader.
Ashland—Ashland News (d); Ashland Press.
Augusta—Eagle.
Baldwin—Baldwin Bulletin.
Baraboo—Baraboo News; Baraboo Republic; Sauk County Democrat.
Barron—Barron County Shield.
Bayfield—Bayfield County Press.
Beaver Dam—Beaver Dam Argus; Dodge County Citizen.
Belleville—Belleville Recorder.
Beloit—Beloit Free Press (d).
Benton—Benton Advocate.
Berlin—Berlin Journal.
Black Creek—Black Creek Times.
Black River Falls—Badger State Banner; Jackson County Journal.
Bloomer—Bloomer Advance.
Bloomington—Bloomington Record.
Boscobel—Boscobel Sentinel; Dial-Enterprise.
Brandon—Brandon Times.
Brodhead—Brodhead Independent; Brodhead Register.
Brooklyn—Brooklyn News.
Bruce—Bruce News Letter.
Burlington—Standard Democrat.
Cambria—Cambria News.
Cashton—Cashton Record.
Cassville—Cassville Index.
Cedarburg—Cedarburg News.
Centuria—Centuria Outlook.
Chetek—Chetek Alert.
Chilton—Chilton Times.
Chippewa Falls—Catholic Sentinel; Chippewa Times; Herald.
Clinton—Clinton Herald; Rock County Banner.
Colby—Phonograph.
Orandon—Forest Echo.

Newspapers Received

Cumberland—Cumberland Advocate.
Dale—Dale Recorder.
Darlington—Darlington Democrat; Republican-Journal.
De Forest—De Forest Times.
Delavan—Delavan Enterprise; Delavan Republic; Wisconsin Times (bi-w).
De Pere—Brown County Democrat; De Pere News.
Dodgeville—Dodgeville Chronicle; Dodgeville Sun; Republic.
Durand—Entering Wedge; Pepin County Courier.
Eagle River—Vilas County News.
Eau Claire—Leader; Telegram (d and s-w).
Edgerton—Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter.
Elkhorn—Elkhorn Independent; Walworth County Tribune.
Ellsworth—Pierce County Herald.
Elroy—Elroy Tribune.
Evansville—Enterprise; Evansville Review; Tribune.
Fairchild—Fairchild Observer.
Fall River—New Era.
Fennimore—Fennimore Times.
Florence—Florence Mining News.
Fond du Lac—Commonwealth (d and s-w); Reporter (d).
Fort Atkinson—Jefferson County Union.
Fountain City—Alma Blätter; Buffalo County Republikaner.
Frederic—Frederic Star.
Friendship—Adams County Press.
Glenwood—Glenwood Tribune.
Grand Rapids—Wood County Reporter.
Grantsburg—Burnett County Sentinel; Journal of Burnett County.
Green Bay—Green Bay Advocate (d and s-w); Green Bay Gazette (s-w); Green Bay Review.
Greenwood—Greenwood Gleaner.
Hancock—Hancock News.
Hartford—Hartford Press.
Hudson—Hudson Star-Times; True Republican.
Hurley—Montreal River Miner.
Independence—Independence News Wave.
Janesville—Janesville Gazette (d); Recorder and Times.
Jefferson—Jefferson Banner.
Juneau—Independent; Juneau Telephone.
Kaukauna—Kaukauna Sun; Kaukauna Times.
Kenosha—Kenosha News (d); Kenosha Union; Telegraph-Courier.

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Kewaunee — Kewaunee County Banner; Kewaunee Enterprise; Kewaunské Listy.

Kilbourn — Illustrated Events; Mirror-Gazette.

Knapp — Knapp News.

La Crosse — Herold and Volksfreund; La Crosse Argus; La Crosse Chronicle (d and w); La Crosse Leader-Press (d); Nord-stern; Nord-Stern Blätter; Volks-Post.

Ladysmith — Rusk County Journal.

Lake Geneva — Herald.

Lake Mills — Lake Mills Leader.

Lake Nebagamon — Nebagamon Enterprise.

Lancaster — Grant County Herald (s-w); Teller.

Linden — South West Wisconsin.

Loyal — Loyal Tribune.

Madison — Amerika; Cardinal (d); Madison Democrat (d); Madisonian; State; Wisconsin Botschafter; Wisconsin Staats-Zeitung; Wisconsin State Journal (d and w).

Manitowoc — Manitowoc Citizen; Manitowoc Herald (d); Manitowoc Pilot; Manitowoc Post; Nord-Westen; Wahrheit.

Marinette — Eagle-Star (d and w); Förposten.

Marshfield — Marshfield Times.

Mauston — Juneau County Chronicle; Mauston Star.

Medford — Taylor County Star-News; Waldbote.

Menomonie — Dunn County News; Menomonie Times.

Merrill — Merrill Advocate; Wisconsin Thalbote.

Merrillan — Wisconsin Leader.

Middleton — Middleton Times-Herald.

Milton Junction — Telephone.

Milwaukee — Catholic Citizen; Columbia; Evening Wisconsin (d); Excelsior; Germania (s-w); Kuryer Polski (d); Milwaukee Free Press (d); Milwaukee Germania and Abend Post (d); Milwaukee Herold (d); Milwaukee Journal (d); Milwaukee News (d); Milwaukee Sentinel (d); Seebote (s-w); Social Democratic Herald; Sonntags-Bote; Vorwärts; Wahrheit; Wisconsin Advocate; Wisconsin Banner and Volksfreund (s-w).

Mineral Point — Iowa County Democrat; Mineral Point Tribune.

Minoqua — Minoqua Times.

Mondovi — Mondovi Herald.

Monroe — Journal-Gazette; Monroe Journal (d); Monroe Times (d); Monroe Sentinel.

Montello — Montello Express.

Mount Horeb — Mount Horeb Times.

Newspapers Received

Necedah — Necedah Republican.
Neillsville — Neillsville Times; Republican and Press.
Nekoosa — Wood County Times.
Neosho — Neosho Standard.
New Lisbon — New Lisbon Times.
New London — Press; New London Republican.
New Richmond — Republican-Voice (s-w).
Oconomowoc — Oconomowoc Enterprise; Wisconsin Free Press.
Oconto — Enquirer; Oconto County Reporter.
Oconto Falls — Oconto Falls Herald.
Omro — Omro Herald; Omro Journal.
Oregon — Oregon Observer.
Osceola — Osceola Sun.
Oshkosh — Dienstag-Blatt; Northwestern (d); Wisconsin Telegraph.
Palmyra — Palmyra Enterprise.
Peshtigo — Peshtigo Times.
Phillips — Bee; Phillips Times.
Plainfield — Sun.
Platteville — Grant County News; Platteville Witness and Mining Times.
Plymouth — Plymouth Reporter; Plymouth Review.
Portage — Portage Democrat; Wisconsin State Register.
Port Washington — Port Washington Star; Port Washington Zeitung.
Poynette — Poynette Press.
Prairie du Chien — Courier; Crawford County Press; Prairie du Chien Union.
Prentice — Prentice Calumet.
Prescott — Prescott Tribune.
Racine — Racine Correspondent; Racine Journal; Racine Times (d);
Slavle (s-w); Wisconsin Agriculturist.
Reedsburg — Reedsburg Free Press; Reedsburg Times.
Rhineland — Rhineland Herald; Vindicator.
Rice Lake — Rice Lake Chronotype; Rice Lake Leader.
Richland Center — Republican Observer; Richland Rustic.
Rio — Badger Blade; Columbia County Reporter.
Ripon — Ripon Commonwealth; Ripon Press (w and s-w).
River Falls — River Falls Journal.
St. Croix Falls — Polk County Press; St. Croix Valley Standard.
Shawano — Shawano County Advocate; Volksbote-Wochenblatt.
Sheboygan — National Demokrat; Sheboygan Herald; Sheboygan Telegram (d); Sheboygan Zeitung.
Sheboygan Falls — Sheboygan County News.

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Shell Lake — Shell Lake Watchman; Washburn County Register.
Shiocton — Shiocton News.
Shullsburg — Pick and Gad.
Soldiers Grove — Kickapoo Valley Journal.
South Wayne — Homestead.
Sparta — Monroe County Democrat; Sparta Herald.
Spring Green — Home News.
Spring Valley — Spring Valley Sun.
Stanley — Stanley Republican.
Stevens Point — Gazette; Stevens Point Journal.
Stoughton — Stoughton Courier; Stoughton Hub.
Sturgeon Bay — Advocate; Door County Democrat.
Sun Prairie — Sun Prairie Countryman.
Superior — Telegram (d); Leader-Clarion; Superior Tidende.
Thorp — Thorp Courier.
Tomah — Tomah Journal.
Tomahawk — Tomahawk.
Trempealeau — Trempealeau Herald.
Two Rivers — Chronicle.
Union Grove — Union Grove Enterprise.
Viola — Intelligencer.
Viroqua — Vernon County Censor; Viroqua Republican.
Washburn — Washburn Times.
Waterford — Waterford Post.
Waterloo — Waterloo Democrat; Waterloo Journal.
Watertown — Watertown Gazette; Watertown Leader; Watertown Weltbürger.
Waukesha — Waukesha Dispatch (s-w); Waukesha Freeman.
Waupaca — Waupaca Post; Waupaca Record; Waupaca Republican.
Waupun — Waupun Leader.
Wausau — Central Wisconsin; Deutsche Pioneer; Wausau Pilot; Wausau Record (d and w).
Wautoma — Waushara Argus.
Welcome — Welcome Independent.
West Bend — Washington County Pilot; West Bend News.
Whitewater — Whitewater Gazette; Whitewater Register.
Wilmot — Agitator.
Wonewoc — Wonewoc Reporter.

Other Newspapers

ALABAMA.

Birmingham — Labor Advocate.

Newspapers Received

ALASKA.

Sitka — Alaskan.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles — Common Sense; Union Labor News.

San Francisco — San Francisco Chronicle (d); San Francisco Tageblatt.

COLORADO.

Corrizo — Corrizo Miner.

Denver — Rocky Mountain News.

Lamar — Powers County News.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington — Washington Post (d).

GEORGIA.

Atlanta — Atlanta Constitution (d).

IDAHO.

Caldwell — Socialist.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago — Bakers' Journal; Chicago-Posten; Chicago Record-Herald (d); Chicago Socialist; Chicago Tribune (d); Chicago Arbeiter-Zeitung (d); Courier (Franco-American); Fackel; Folke-Vennen; Hemlandet; People's Press; Skandinavien (d and s-w); Svenska Amerikanaren; Vorbote.

Galesburg — Galesburg Labor News.

Quincy — Quincy Labor News.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis — Union; United Mine Worker's Journal.

IOWA.

Cedar Falls — Dannevirke.

Decorah — Decorah-Posten (s-w).

KANSAS.

Girard — Appeal to Reason.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans — Times-Democrat.

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MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston — Boston Transcript (d).
Groton — Groton Landmark.
Holyoke — Biene.
Worcester — Labor News.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit — Herold; Michigan Union Advocate; Union Printer.

MINNESOTA.

Duluth — Labor World.
Minneapolis — Folkebladet; Minneapolis Journal (d); Minneapolis Tidende; Politiken; Ugebladet.
St. Paul — Minnesota State Tidning; Nordvesten; Pioneer Press (d); Twin City Guardian.
Winona — Sonntags-Winona; Westlicher Herold.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis — Arbeiter-Zeitung; Labor; Labor Compendium; Missouri State Republican; St. Louis Globe Democrat (d).

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln — Independent.
Omaha — Danske Pioneer.

NEW JERSEY.

West-Hoboken — Socialist Review.

NEW MEXICO.

Santa Fé — New Mexican Review.

NEW YORK.

Brooklyn — Eagle (d).
Buffalo — Arbeiter Zeitung; Progress.
New York — Arbeitaren; Freiheit; New York Post (d); New York Tribune (d); New Yorker Volkszeitung (d); People; Vorwärts; Worker.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Grand Forks — Normanden.

OHIO.

Cincinnati — Brauer-Zeitung.
Cleveland — Cleveland Citizen; Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung.
East Liverpool — Potters' Herald.

Newspapers Received

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lancaster — Labor Leader.

Pittsburg — National Labor Tribune.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston — News and Courier.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls — Fremand; Syd Dakota Ekko.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City — Deseret News (d); Salt Lake Tribune (s-w).

WASHINGTON.

Parkland — Pacific Herold.

CANADA.

Montreal — Cultivateur; Gazette (d).

Toronto — Mail and Empire (d).

Victoria — Colonist (s-w).

ENGLAND.

London — Labor Leader; Times.

FRANCE.

Paris — Socialiste.

GERMANY.

Frankfort — Frankfurter Zeitung.

Tabular Summary of foregoing Lists

Periodicals	425
Wisconsin newspapers	326
Other newspapers	94
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Total	845

Wisconsin Historical Society

Habitat of the Winnebago, 1632-1832¹

By Publius V. Lawson, LL. B.

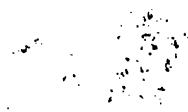
The fine monument in Smith Park at Menasha, raised in honor of Jean Nicolet by the Women's Clubs of that city, unveiled with fitting ceremony on September 3, 1906, commemorates one of the important voyages in the history of the New World. Although it revealed the interior of the continent and opened a vast empire, the records are silent concerning this event for ten years after its accomplishment. Vimont's *Relation* of 1643 first described this undertaking, when Nico-

¹Mr. Lawson's paper is in opposition to that entitled "Some Historic Sites about Green Bay," presented to this Society on November 9, 1905, by Arthur Courtenay Neville, Esq., president of the Green Bay Historical Society, and published in our *Proceedings*, 1905, pp. 143-156. Mr. Neville's contention is, that Nicolet first met the Winnebago of Wisconsin (1634) at Red Banks, on the eastern shore of Green Bay; Mr. Lawson's, that this notable conference was on Doty's Island, in Fox River. In this antiquarian controversy, the Wisconsin Historical Society of course takes no part; as usual in such cases, it acts merely as the medium for presenting fully the arguments of both sides—it cannot be held responsible for the individual views of members or others who contribute papers to its several publications. Adopting Mr. Lawson's view, the Women's Clubs of Menasha have erected a monument to Nicolet on Doty's Island; the Green Bay Historical Society informs us that, acting on Mr. Neville's view, it has in contemplation a monument of similar import, to be erected at Red Banks.—Ed.



The Nicolet Monument at Menasha

Erected by the City and the Women's Clubs of Menasha. Unveiled
September 3, 1906



Habitat of Winnebago

let with his seven Huron Indians braved the terrors of unknown America but fourteen years after the Pilgrims landed on the coast of Massachusetts, and only twenty-six years after the founding of Canada. Thirty-nine years went by before Marquette followed in his path, pushing still farther toward the setting sun; and forty-five years were to elapse before La Salle, the great explorer, entered the Far West.

Singularly enough the events of this memorable voyage were lost to history until about fifty years ago. "Previous to 1852, Jean Nicolet was unknown to history as the discoverer of the Northwest. In his *Discovery of the Mississippi*, published that year, John G. Shea identified the Men of the Sea, spoken of in the Jesuit *Relations*, as the Winnebago or 'Ouinipigou' of those days."² The date of this voyage was at first supposed to be 1639, and not until 1876 did Benjamin Sulte, a Canadian authority, prove it to have been 1634, further verified by the late Consul W. Butterfield of Ohio. The agreement of these two authorities "fixed the date at 1634 beyond the region of doubt."³ All knowledge of the first exploration in the Wisconsin region would be unknown today, but for the interesting account of Jean Nicolet's remarkable canoe voyage up the Ottawa, down the French, along Georgian Bay, and after skirting the shores of Green Bay, up the Fox River to where that stream nearest approaches the Wisconsin River. The account of Nicolet's expedition appeared in the *Relation* of 1642-43, known as Vimont's *Relation*, from the name of the superior who compiled the manuscript for the printer, obtaining his data from the letters of individual missionaries in the field. A translation into English was not made until volume xxiii of the edition of the *Jesuit Relations* edited by Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites appeared in 1898. In his preface to this volume, the editor notes that owing to the fact that the Iroquois had captured the year's report of the Huron missions, "the Rela-

² *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, xi, p. 1.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

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tion of 1642-43 is written wholly by the superior, Vimont; it is without date, but doubtless was written in the early autumn of 1643, in time for the vessel returning to France.”⁴

Nicolet, from long residence in the cabins of the Algonquin, knew their language, and was sent to “make a journey to the nation called People of the Sea and arrange peace between them and the Hurons, from whom they are distant about three hundred leagues Westward. He embarked in the Huron country with seven Savages; and they passed by many small nations, both going and returning. When they arrived at their destination, they fastened two sticks in the earth, and hung gifts thereon, so as to relieve these tribes from the notion of mistaking them for enemies to be massacred. When he was two days’ journey from that nation, he sent one of those savages to bear tidings of the peace, which word was especially well received when they heard that it was a European who carried the message; they despatched several young men to meet the Manitouiriniou—that is to say, ‘the wonderful man.’ They meet him; they escort him, and carry all his baggage. He wore a grand robe of China damask, all strewn with flowers and birds of many colors. No sooner did they perceive him than the women and children fled, at the sight of a man who carried thunder in both hands—for thus they called the two pistols that he held. The news of his coming quickly spread to the places round about, and there assembled four or five thousand men. Each of the chief men made a feast for him, and at one of these banquets they served at least sixscore Beavers.”

Historical students now generally admit that Nicolet made this famous voyage from Quebec in 1634, to the Winnebago tribe, living in the region now known as Wisconsin. The Vimont narrative—the only account of the voyage—has the disadvantage to the modern student of not explaining just where

⁴ Wisconsin Historical Society *Proceedings*, 1905, p. 160. The Vimont *Relation* is given in full in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, pp. 1-3.

Habitat of Winnebago

Nicolet met the Winnebago and held his council. Probably the council was held at their village, located on the small island in Fox River at the foot of Lake Winnebago, between the cities of Menasha and Neenah, since known as Doty Island—a beautiful region, until recently covered with great oaks and elms, where the home of Gov. James D. Doty stood for sixty years. This island is one and a half miles long, and three quarters of a mile wide, encircled by the Fox River as it emerges from Lake Winnebago separating into north and south channels. Just below or west of the island is Little Lake Butte des Morts, a pretty lakelet about three miles long and less than a mile wide, on the west shore of which once stood the prehistoric hill of the dead, and the historic Fox fort and village. Neither the island nor little lake are large enough to be represented on any map of territory larger than a county. Lake Winnebago however, is the largest lake in the state, forty miles long by seventeen wide, covering an area of 350 square miles, and depicted on all maps. The authority for the location of the Winnebago village and fort on Doty Island will be followed in detail, reversing the usual chronological order.

The last mention of the village I have found, is in an account of a voyage undertaken by the Rev. Cutting Marsh, who crossed Doty Island in the late summer of 1832, and found "it was occupied by a small band of the Winnebago tribe."⁵

When Mrs. Kinzie in 1830 made her first voyage up Fox River she alludes in her narrative *Wau-Bun*, to "Four Legs' village at the entrance to Lake Winnebago, a picturesque cluster of Indian huts, spread around on a pretty green glade, and shaded by fine lofty trees."⁶ Four Legs, the last of the Winnebago chiefs to hold forth at the ancient village on Doty Island, had killed himself by strong drink just before the Kinzies arrived at Fort Winnebago on the site of the modern town of

⁵ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xv. p. 29.

⁶ Kinzie, *Wau-Bun*, edited by R. G. Thwaites for the Carlton Club, (Chicago, 1901), p. 41.

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Portage. However, on a voyage down the river in 1832 Mrs. Kinzie again mentions the village: "Into the entrance to the river [from Lake Winnebago] or as it was called Winnebago Rapids, on a point of land to the right [Doty Island side] stood a collection of neat bark wigwams—this was Four Legs' village."⁷ Still again in *Wau-Bun*, Mrs. Kinzie, narrating the death of Four Legs, says: "Preparatory to this event [the agent's payments], the great chief of the nation, Four Legs, whose village we had passed at the entrance to Winnebago Lake, had thought proper to take a little carouse."⁸

Augustin Grignon, in his famous interview with Dr. Lyman C. Draper, mentions "Neokautah or The Four Legs, who lived at Four Legs' village on Doty's Island, at the mouth of Winnebago Lake."⁹

August 16, 1830, James McCall, one of the commissioners to arrange the differences between the New York Indians and Four Legs' tribe of Winnebago, met with that chief and ten other chiefs at his lodge on Doty Island; he notes that "the head chief was seated on his Mat cross legged, in all the majesty of an Asiatic prince," and describes Four Legs as "about 40 years of age, of middling stature, is a most interesting man in his appearance and deportment. Speaks in his own tongue fluently and forcible. In short, he is a great man."¹⁰

Morgan L. Martin, who had just been appointed district attorney, made a voyage with Judge James D. Doty and other court officials over the historic Fox-Wisconsin route from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien, in 1828, in order to try Red Bird for murder. In his description of the journey he says, "On Doty Island, very near the mouth, on the west channel, was the village of Hootschope, or Four Legs, the well known Winnebago chieftain. There were from one hundred and fifty to two hundred lodges there covered with bark or mats."¹¹

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 333.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 60.

⁹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, III, p. 288.

¹⁰ *Id.*, XII, pp. 189, 192.

¹¹ *Id.*, XI, p. 395.

Habitat of Winnebago

When Col. John Miller, the first American officer to command at Green Bay, established his post (1816) and quartered United States soldiers for the first time in Wisconsin, his supply agent James W. Biddle reports regarding this locality, that there were "the Winnebago, a bold and warlike tribe who lived at Lake au Puant, or Stinking lake—now Lake Winnebago." ¹²

Judge Lockwood also declares that in 1816 "the principal villages of the Winnebagoes were at the lower and upper end of the lake of that name." ¹³

Antoine le Claire, a trader who settled in Milwaukee in 1800, mentions sending out engagés to trade with the Indians, "on Winnebago Lake to the Winnebagoes." ¹⁴

In 1786 the merchants of Montreal reported to the agents of the British crown that the Winnebago numbered six hundred men, and had their first village only twelve leagues (30 miles) from "La Baye," and "being on the road to the Mississippi, they are frequently troublesome to the traders passing."

In the winter of 1777-78, the French creole, Gautier, half brother of Charles de Langlade, was sent out from Old Mackinac along the tomahawk trail on the border of Fox River to gather the tribes as far west as the Mississippi, to aid the English arms against the American colonists for the spring campaign in New England. In his report, replete with vigorous action and faulty grammar, he refers to the Winnebago village in these words: "the Season was advancing too far, which made me leave and I continued to Write back all along the road as far as the great Village of the puants of the Lake which was the strongest one." ¹⁵

It was in 1766 that the celebrated Capt. Jonathan Carver made his voyage up the historic Fox and passed four days en-

¹² *Id.*, I, p. 52.

¹³ *Id.*, II, p. 177.

¹⁴ *Id.*, XI, p. 241.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 109.

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joying the hospitality of the Winnebago village on Doty Island, then presided over by the chiefess, Glory of the Morning, or Hopokoekau, who in 1834 "was reported to be over one hundred and forty-three years of age, and who lived several years after that date." She had married Sabrevoir de Carrie (or Decorah) an officer of the French army, who after resigning his commission (1729) became a trader among Wisconsin Indians. Three sons and one daughter were born of the union. He re-entered the army, and being mortally wounded before Quebec, died April 28, 1760.¹⁶ Captain Carver called the village "the great town of the Winnebagoes," and said it "contained fifty houses, which were strongly built with palisades."¹⁷

In October, 1761, after the conquest of Canada by the English, Lieut. James Gorrell was left in command of the "rotten Fort," and "falling stockade" of the old French fort at La Baye, and in his report of the "Indian warriors, besides women and children depending on this post for supplies," he names, "Puans, 150, at the end of Puans Lake, and over against Louistontant."¹⁸

Some years ago a Milwaukee dealer in maps and books obtained in Europe some historic maps which came into possession of Mr. James G. Albright of that city. One of these, apparently removed from an atlas, was published at Amsterdam in 1756 by D'Anville. It shows the "Otchagras" [Winnebago] on "Foxes River" at the foot of Lake Winnebago. Another of New France, published in Paris in the same year, prepared by Bellin, engineer to the king, also shows the "Otchagras" at the foot of Lake Winnebago. Yet another of 1757, gives the same location for this tribe.

When the convoy set out from Montreal the sixteenth of June, 1727, to establish a post on Lake Pepin, in the Sioux country, there accompanied it Father Guignas, who made a

¹⁶ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, v, p. 297; vii, pp. 375, 376.

¹⁷ J. Carver, *Travels through the Interior Parts of North America* (London, 1778), p. 32.

¹⁸ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, i, p. 32.

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careful report of the expedition to Beauharnois the governor, in which he described their voyage up the Fox River as follows: "On the third day after their departure from la Baye, very late in the evening, even somewhat far into the night, the chiefs of the Puants came out three leagues from their village to meet the French with their peace calumets, and with refreshments of bear's meat. On the next day, the French were received by this nation, now very small in numbers, to the sound of several discharges of musketry, and amid great demonstrations of joy. They asked us with so good grace to do them the honor of spending some time among them, that the rest of the day was granted them, from noon until the following night. There may be in this village 60 or 80 men in all; but all, both men and women, are very tall and well-built. They are upon the borders of a very pretty little lake, in quite an agreeable place, both for situation and the good quality of the soil, at 14 leagues [35 miles] from la Baye."¹⁹ How closely this corresponds with Vimont's description of the reception given to Nicolet, can be best understood by reading the two together: "When he [Nicolet] was two days journey from that nation [Winnebago] he sent one of these savages to bear tidings of the peace, which word was well received," and the Winnebago "despatched several young men to meet him." "They meet him; they escort him, and carry all his baggage." This reception of Nicolet by the Winnebago was in essential details the same as that given to Father Guignas. Some have supposed that Nicolet met the Winnebago at the Red Banks on the east shore of Green Bay.²⁰ If so he would have crossed the bay, only eleven miles wide, in his canoe, and not sent his men around the head of the bay on a hundred-mile journey

¹⁹ *Id.*, xvii, p. 23.

²⁰ In the map attached to the paper on "Historic Sites about Green Bay," Wis. Hist. Soc. *Proceedings*, 1905, p. 147, made by Arthur C. Neville, he marks a square near the Red Banks, and labels it "Fort Winnebago;" but such location is, in my estimation, made without any authority.

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over marshes and three deep rivers. The only explanation of "carrying all his baggage," is the assistance the Winnebago gave Nicolet around the rapids in the Fox River, an event worthy to be recorded ten years after.

In the wars with the Fox tribe, De Lignery's expedition arrived (August 17, 1728) at the old French fort at Green Bay with twelve hundred savages and four hundred and fifty French. Father Crespel, the best chronicler of the raid, says, "we went up Fox River which is full of rapids." "The 24th of August we arrived at the village of the Puants, much disposed to destroy any inhabitants which might be found there; but their flight had preceded our arrival, and we had nothing to do but burn their wigwams, and ravage their fields of Indian corn, which is their principal article of food." In De Lignery's official report he says, "I also had the village of the Puants burned." None of these state the location, but as Father Crespel says in the same connection, "we afterward crossed over the Little Fox Lake," we may understand that the Puants' village was on Doty Island.²¹

In a census of the Indian tribes made by an unknown person, dated October 12, 1736, it is remarked that "the Puans have retired, since 1728, to the Scioux to the number of eighty."²² When they returned and planted their fields again in their old home, they were attacked by the Foxes and driven under the walls of the stockade fort at La Baye, commanded then by Marin. Leaving their families under the protection of the post at La Baye, they returned to their own country, and finding the Foxes had retired took their families home. "They camped on a small Island at a distance of about an arpent or two [200 feet], from the island, on which their former village was situated." In a note to this sentence, the editor of the *Wisconsin Historical Collection* says, "The island on which

²¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, v, p. 90; xvii, p. 33.

²² *Id.*, xvii, p. 248.

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the Winnebago village had formerly stood was that now known as Doty Island.”²³

Hennepin's map, 1698, has over against Lake Winnebago the word, "Ocitagan," which is his rendering of the native Winnebago name given by Charlevoix as Otchagras.



WISCONSIN SECTION OF HENNEPIN'S MAP, 1698.

[Reproduced from Thwaites, *Hennepin's "New Discovery"* (Chicago, 1905), 1.]

Jolliet, after his famous voyage of 1673, lost all his papers in the wreck of his canoe near Montreal, but afterwards he

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 30.

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prepared copies of them, and of his noted map, for the French government. Upon this Jolliet map the Puans village is placed on Fox River, near Lake Winnebago, Doty Island and Little Butte des Morts being both too small to be shown on any map of larger area than a county. On returning to the mission at De Pere, where he wintered, Marquette sent to his superior his journal of the voyage wherein with Jolliet he had discovered the Mississippi River. One copy of this journal was sent to Paris, and another remains on file in St. Mary's College, Montreal. Marquette's journal does not mention the Winnebago. There are, however, two maps attributed to him; one filed in St. Mary's College at Montreal, with the copy of his journal, bears evidence of being the map prepared by Marquette at St. Ignace, described so carefully in his journal before he commenced his journey. As the Jesuit *Relations* were not issued after 1672, Marquette's journal sent to Paris was not published until 1681, when it appeared in Thévenot's *Collection of Voyages*. This publication includes a map regarded as Marquette's, which Parkman thought was not his, principally for the reason that it does not correspond with the St. Ignace map of Marquette found at St. Mary's College. However, Parkman supposes that the Thévenot map was made up by the Jesuits and does not discredit its authenticity.²⁴ This map places the Puans' village at the foot of Lake Winnebago. As his journal was made up at De Pere, twenty-eight miles away, Marquette must have known where the Puans village was located. In searching for evidence of the Thévenot-Mar-

²⁴ Although dubbing this map as "spurious," in his article on "Place Names in Wisconsin," Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters *Transactions*, xiv, p. 32, Henry E. Legler appears to admit its authenticity in his "Narratives of Early Travellers," Wis. Hist. Soc. *Proceedings*, 1905, p. 170, wherein he says: "It was not until nine years later that Thévenot, a Paris publisher, brought it [Marquette's journal] out, together with the missionary's map, in a small duodecimo volume comprising forty-one pages." See reproduction in Miss Kellogg's article, *post*.

Habitat of Winnebago

quette map in Paris, Parkman found another map of 1672-73, which also places the Puans' village at the foot of Lake Winnebago.²⁵



WISCONSIN SECTION OF JOLLIET'S MAP, 1674.

[Reproduced from Thwaites, *Jesuit Relations*, lix.]

Father Claude Allouez, who was the first Jesuit missionary to pass the rapids of lower Fox River, wrote the earliest de-

²²This map is known as "Parkman No. 5," and his copy thereof is found in a collection given by that historian to Harvard University Library. See reproduction thereof, from a photograph of the Harvard copy, in Miss Kellogg's paper, *post*; the sketch given in Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*, iv, p. 221, is incorrect in many particulars, and in general insufficient.—Ed.

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tion of 1642-43 is written wholly by the superior, Vimont; it is without date, but doubtless was written in the early autumn of 1643, in time for the vessel returning to France.”⁴

Nicolet, from long residence in the cabins of the Algonquin, knew their language, and was sent to “make a journey to the nation called People of the Sea and arrange peace between them and the Hurons, from whom they are distant about three hundred leagues Westward. He embarked in the Huron country with seven Savages; and they passed by many small nations, both going and returning. When they arrived at their destination, they fastened two sticks in the earth, and hung gifts thereon, so as to relieve these tribes from the notion of mistaking them for enemies to be massacred. When he was two days’ journey from that nation, he sent one of those savages to bear tidings of the peace, which word was especially well received when they heard that it was a European who carried the message; they despatched several young men to meet the Manitouriniou—that is to say, ‘the wonderful man.’ They meet him; they escort him, and carry all his baggage. He wore a grand robe of China damask, all strewn with flowers and birds of many colors. No sooner did they perceive him than the women and children fled, at the sight of a man who carried thunder in both hands—for thus they called the two pistols that he held. The news of his coming quickly spread to the places round about, and there assembled four or five thousand men. Each of the chief men made a feast for him, and at one of these banquets they served at least sixscore Beavers.”

Historical students now generally admit that Nicolet made this famous voyage from Quebec in 1634, to the Winnebago tribe, living in the region now known as Wisconsin. The Vimont narrative—the only account of the voyage—has the disadvantage to the modern student of not explaining just where

⁴ Wisconsin Historical Society *Proceedings*, 1905, p. 160. The Vimont *Relation* is given in full in *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, pp. 1-3.

Habitat of Winnebago

Nicolet met the Winnebago and held his council. Probably the council was held at their village, located on the small island in Fox River at the foot of Lake Winnebago, between the cities of Menasha and Neenah, since known as Doty Island—a beautiful region, until recently covered with great oaks and elms, where the home of Gov. James D. Doty stood for sixty years. This island is one and a half miles long, and three quarters of a mile wide, encircled by the Fox River as it emerges from Lake Winnebago separating into north and south channels. Just below or west of the island is Little Lake Butte des Morts, a pretty lakelet about three miles long and less than a mile wide, on the west shore of which once stood the prehistoric hill of the dead, and the historic Fox fort and village. Neither the island nor little lake are large enough to be represented on any map of territory larger than a county. Lake Winnebago however, is the largest lake in the state, forty miles long by seventeen wide, covering an area of 350 square miles, and depicted on all maps. The authority for the location of the Winnebago village and fort on Doty Island will be followed in detail, reversing the usual chronological order.

The last mention of the village I have found, is in an account of a voyage undertaken by the Rev. Cutting Marsh, who crossed Doty Island in the late summer of 1832, and found "it was occupied by a small band of the Winnebago tribe." ⁵

When Mrs. Kinzie in 1830 made her first voyage up Fox River she alludes in her narrative *Wau-Bun*, to "Four Legs' village at the entrance to Lake Winnebago, a picturesque cluster of Indian huts, spread around on a pretty green glade, and shaded by fine lofty trees." ⁶ Four Legs, the last of the Winnebago chiefs to hold forth at the ancient village on Doty Island, had killed himself by strong drink just before the Kinzies arrived at Fort Winnebago on the site of the modern town of

⁵ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xv. p. 29.

⁶ Kinzie, *Wau-Bun*, edited by R. G. Thwaites for the Caxton Club, (Chicago, 1901), p. 41.

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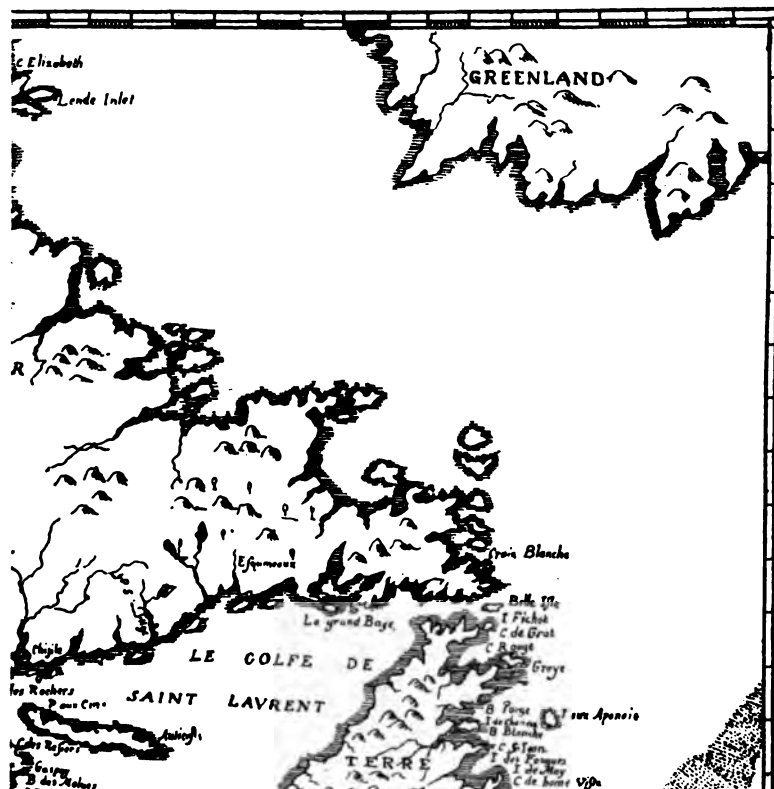
scription of that stream, in which he says that it was named "River des Puans," and that when he came to Lake Winnebago in April, 1670, it was uninhabited. His account reads as follows: "We arrived in the evening at the entrance to Lake des Puans [Winnebago] which we have named Lake Saint François; it is about twelve leagues long and four wide, extends from the North-Northeast to the South-Southwest, and abounds in fish, but is uninhabited, on account of the Nadouecis [Sioux] who are there held in fear."²⁶ On May 13, 1670, he crossed Green Bay from the west to the east side, of which he says, "on the 13th I crossed the Bay to go to find the Ovenibigoutz in the clearing where they were assembling."²⁷ These extracts from the journals of Allouez, clearly show that the Winnebago were fleeing into the wilderness on the east shore of Green Bay to escape the Sioux. Dr. R. G. Thwaites takes this same view of the language used by Allouez, for in his summary of this chapter he writes, "The Winnebago [were] at present camping on the east shore of Gren Bay."²⁸ Allouez, in the *Jesuit Relation* for 1666, speaking of the Potawatomi tribe, says: "The country lies along the Lake of the Ilimouek [Michigan] a large lake which had not before come to our knowledge, adjoining the lake of the Hurons, and that of the Stinkards, in a southeasterly direction."²⁹ These statements of Allouez indicate that the Winnebago had fled from their village on Lake Winnebago to the clearing on the east side of Green Bay to escape the Sioux, as in another place he relates that the Fox Indians had fled into the wilderness on Wolf River in order to escape the Iroquois. This is further proven by Dablon in the *Relation* of his voyage in 1670-72, "Approaching the head of the Bay, we see the river of the Oumloumines or translated the wild Oats [Menominee], which is a dependency of the Mission of

²⁶ *Jesuit Relations*, liv, p. 197; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 69.

²⁷ *Jesuit Relations*, liv, p. 236.

²⁸ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 66.

²⁹ *Ibid*, p. 55.





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Habitat of Winnebago

St. Francis Xavier, as also is the Pottuwatamies, Ousaki and other tribes, who were driven from their own abode, the lands toward the south." In the *Relation* of 1673-76 Father Louis André refers to the war between the Winnebago and Sioux as if it were still in progress.³⁰ This invasion of Sioux from their prairie homes west of the Mississippi River, through the forests of Wisconsin, resulted from their claim to the greater part of the territory now covered by the State, which they attempted to make good by frequent conquests. As early as 1641, the Potawatomi of Green Bay, "were at Sault Ste. Marie, fleeing before the Sioux, who claiming the country at least to that point, were driving the intruders from their soil and country. In 1642 a missionary was killed near Keweenaw on Lake Superior, by the Sioux, as an intruder on their territory. From 1652 to 1670 the Huron appear to have been wandering about the country, between Green Bay and La Pointe, when they were expelled by the Sioux. In 1667, the Kiskasons, a band of the Ottawas, were driven, by the Sioux, from the eastern to the western shore of Lake Michigan south of Green Bay." In 1668 the mission was established among the upper Michigan and Wisconsin Algonquin Indians at Chequamegon Bay, and by 1670 they were driven by the Sioux as far as the Sault Ste. Marie, all of which goes to prove that "the Sioux claimed and exercised jurisdiction of the territory as far east as Lake Michigan and St. Mary," as late as 1670. The records thus show the Sioux were on the warpath at the time the Winnebago were hiding on the east shore of Green Bay.³¹

The third voyage of Radisson, 1659, mentions his visit to the Fire nation, known to us as Mascoutin, who resided on the upper Fox near Princeton; and when about to leave them, he mentions their desire to accompany him "to the great Lake of the Stinkings."³²

Jean Boisseau's map, made up in 1643 from the latest *Re-*

³⁰ *Jesuit Relations*, I, pp. 103, 163; *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 95.

³¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, III, p. 136, IV, pp. 226, 227.

³² *Id.*, XI, p. 69.



WISCONSIN SECTION OF CHAMPLAIN'S MAP, 1632.

[From Prince Society, *Voyages of Samuel de Champlain* (Boston, 1890), I.]

Habitat of Winnebago

lations and historical accounts obtainable, though much distorted for lack of surveys, has "La nation des Puans", on "Lac des Puans," which discharges through the "R. des Puans."³³

It is not known when the Winnebago came to this region; but as rumors of their home on Lake Winnebago had reached Quebec, years before Nicolet's visit, they had been there a goodly number of years before 1634. Samuel de Champlain had prepared a map in 1632 from these oral Indian narratives, on which he had marked the "Lac des Puans," discharging by "R. des Puans," and though topographically he has placed Lake Winnebago north instead of south of Lake Superior, his intention is clear. That the author is not alone in this view is evident from the remarks of Consul W. Butterfield, in his paper on the "Bibliography of Jean Nicolet:" "a knowledge of the Winnebago was early obtained, at least before the year 1632. They were spoken of by the Indians who gave the French an account of them, as the 'Winnipegou.' More was learned of this nation than of the Mascoutins [who were first heard of in 1615]. They were known as a people who had originally migrated from the shore of a distant sea, and their name had reference to this fact. The settlers upon the St. Lawrence had however, very erroneous ideas of the location of these savages. Winnebago Lake was supposed to be to the northward of Lake Huron, and the Fox River flowed southward into it, while the Winnebagoes were known to dwell not far from the last mentioned lake. Lake Michigan and Green Bay had not as yet been heard of."³⁴

There is an old tradition, mentioned by Charlevoix and Allouez, of an implacable war in ancient times between the Winnebago and Illinois, by which the Winnebago were nearly ex-

³³This map, found in the Lenox Library, New York, published in Paris in 1643, was reproduced in the Thwaites edition of *Jesuit Relations*, xxiii, and is here republished from the same plate.

³⁴*Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, pp. 10, 24.

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terminated, of which Dr. John G. Shea says: "If this strange event took place at all, we must ascribe it to an earlier date than 1634, for Nicolet visited the Winnebagoes in that year, and found them prosperous, and we can hardly suppose a tribe almost annihilated and then restored to its former number in 30 years."³⁵ Pierre François Xavier de Charlevoix in 1721, says: "The rest took refuge on the River of the Outagamis which empties into the end of the Bay. They settled themselves upon the shores of a sort of Lake."³⁶

It is scarcely a proper inference to suppose that there was a Winnebago village on the shore of Green Bay, simply because the Bay was long known as La Baye des Puans, for Jonathan Carver in his *Travels* disputes this, and says that, "it is termed by the inhabitants of the coast Menomonee Bay; but by the French is called Puant or Stinking Bay." Captain Carver and Rev. Alfred Brunson refer to this confusion of names in narratives and maps as having been for the purpose of misleading the English, so that the traders might freely converse among themselves by using nicknames not understood by the natives.³⁷ Moreover, Father Charlevoix, who visited Green Bay in 1720, says La Baye des Puans was named from the Puans at Lake Winnebago. He continues: "The Otchagras * * * settled upon the Shores of a sort of Lake; and perhaps it was there that, as they lived on Fish, which the Lake furnished them in great abundance, the name Puans ('foul smelling') was given to them; for along the entire length of the Shore where their Cabins were built, one saw only rotten Fish, with which the air was tainted. At least it seems probable that such was the origin of that name, which the other Savages had given them before we did, and which has been transferred to the Bay from which they have never strayed far."³⁸

³⁵*Id.*, iii, p. 127, iv, p. 234.

³⁶*Id.*, iii, p. 285, xvi, p. 412.

³⁷*Id.*, iv, p. 227.

³⁸*Id.*, xvi, p. 412.

UGLAUK in wick 200 men may row;
 ozeemlek people drew to me upon y^e Barks of Trees.



a Vessel must be 130 foot long from the prow to the stern..



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

Habitat of Winnebago

In this connection we will add that from the earliest times the river since known as the Fox river, which runs north from Lake Winnebago into Green Bay, was known as River des Puans, as shown above from Allouez (1670), the first missionary to ascend the river, and from the maps of Champlain (1632) and Boisseau (1643). The map of La Hontan (1709), also, known as the Long River map, has it "Rivière des Puants;" and another map (1709) of La Hontan has it "R. des Puants."³⁹ To continue the relation of name to place, Lake Winnebago was called by Allouez (1670), "Lac des Puans," and is so named on the maps of both Champlain (1632) and Boisseau (1643), and was by Radisson called "Lake of the Stinkings." If there is any inference to be drawn from ancient names it is in favor of the Winnebago village being situated on the Lake of the Winnebago, at the river where they so long took tribute.

That astute historian of the West, Francis Parkman, who searched contemporary records for his facts, places the Winnebago south of Green Bay. George Bancroft placed them between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay; but in his map he makes the northern limit of their territory at the foot of Lake Winnebago.⁴⁰

By 1760 some members of the great village of the Winnebago, at the foot of Lake Winnebago, had gone up the lake and commenced other villages, which finally became divided into several villages, with the head-chief still at Doty Island, until he died in 1830; that village was last mentioned in 1832. There is no attempt in this paper to trace other than the Doty Island village, which was the only site occupied by the Winnebago tribe from 1632 up to 1760, when the first bands broke away, and which was still their seat in 1832, making a continuous occupation of two centuries.

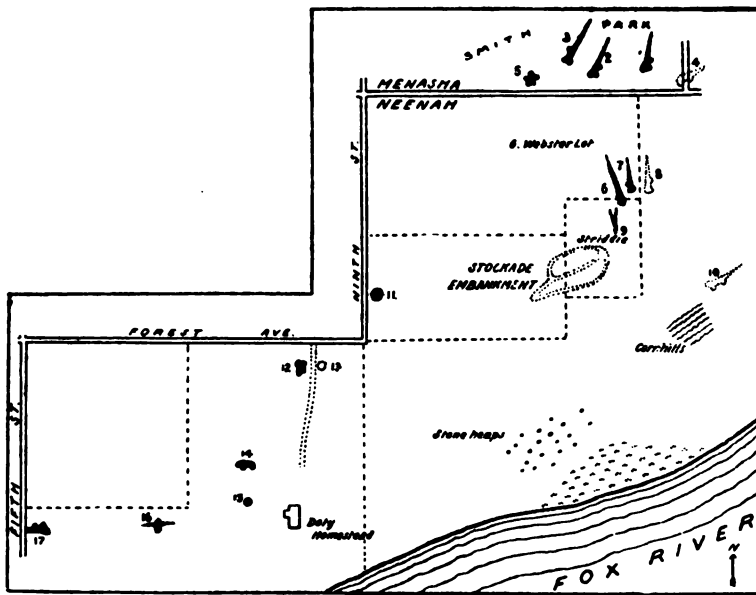
Much of the area of Doty Island contains archæological ma-

³⁹ See accompanying reproduction.

⁴⁰ Bancroft, *History of the United States*, III, p. 240.

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terial evidence of Indian occupation, and numerous artifacts in stone, copper, clay, shell, and bone have been recovered.⁴¹ Dr. Increase A. Lapham visited Doty Island in 1850, and found on the "Eastern end of the Island the regular corn hills of the Indian, covering nearly the whole surface."⁴² Many acres of these corn hills still remain undestroyed. From the exact accounts of the location of the Winnebago village on



MOUNDS AND WINNEBAGO VILLAGE SITE, CITY OF NEENAH.

[From Lawson, "Archæology of Winnebago County," Wis. Arch. Soc. Bulletin, 1903.]

Doty Island, we have identified the earth-mounds made by the heaping of this material against the palisade of stakes composing the fort, to hold the pickets erect. After these had rotted away, the earth embankment appears as mounds. The area

⁴¹ See the author's "Summary of Archæology of Winnebago County," in *Wisconsin Archaeologist*, 1903.

⁴² Increase A. Lapham, "Antiquities of Wisconsin," in *Smithsonian Institution Report*, 1854.

Habitat of Winnebago

enclosed was less than an acre. These stockade embankments are situated partly upon land of L. J. Pinkerton and William Striddie, at a distance of forty-seven rods east on Ninth Street, in the city of Neenah on Doty Island. This fort was burned in the French raid made by De Lignery in 1728. The peculiarity of a double enclosure indicates an enlargement of the earlier stockade. The northern side of the enclosure is two hundred feet in length, the southern side three hundred feet; and the extreme width one hundred and sixty-one feet. The embankment is now from 18 inches to 3 feet high. These embankment mounds correspond to the known location of the village, but may have been made for some other purpose.

There is no map, no narrative of travel, nor any historical reference which gives any other location for the Winnebago village during the century in which Nicolet made his celebrated voyage to the Wisconsin region. All evidence for another site is based upon three questionable Indian traditions, often cited, but none of which certainly refers to so early a period. Augustin Grignon has been cited as saying that the Winnebago were once located at Red Banks on Green Bay. What he did say, was: "I remember, very many years ago, having an aged Ottawa relate to me, as a tradition he had heard in his younger days," that the Ottawa made war on the Winnebago at the place O-kee-wah calls the Red Banks, but always known to the French as La Cap des Puants.⁴⁸ This is essentially different from making Grignon responsible for the location. As the Ottawa always lived about three hundred miles from the Red Banks, such a tradition is not worth as much credence as that of O-kee-wah, who Colonel Robinson said was upwards of one hundred years of age, as "she sat over the wigwam fire" in 1856, and related how a long time back, when she was about three feet high, her grandfather told her the tale of how the Sauk and Foxes lived in the "old fort at the Red Banks. * * * They had lived there a long time

⁴⁸ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, III, p. 208.

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and had their planting ground there." ⁴⁴ There is doubtless truth to this location, for the Potawatomi and Sauk lived on the east shore of Green Bay from the earliest times.

Another tradition cited, is that of Spoon Decorah, in which the error is made of reading "Frenchman," for "Frenchmen," which has led some to conclude that "this first Frenchman was undoubtedly Jean Nicolet." This tradition was received through an interpreter from the old Indian, then "living with his aged squaw," while "his progeny reaching to the fourth generation were clustered about the patriarchal lodge in family wigwams;" "the old man's memory was occasionally jogged by Doctor Decorah, his nephew," while he repeatedly declared, "I am getting very old, my memory is not as good as it was," or "I am getting old and feeble." This is what he did say: "My memory is getting very poor * * * It has been told me by my father and my uncles, that the Winnebagoes first lived below the Red Banks on the east shore of Green Bay. There was a high bluff there, which enclosed a lake. They lived there a very long time. From there they moved to the Red Banks, and met the first Frenchmen whom they ever saw * * * the Frenchmen gave them guns, powder, blankets, kettles and other goods. * * * The Frenchmen were good to our people and bought all the furs."⁴⁵

It is not necessary to quote Henry S. Baird's saying of the Winnebago, "their lying propensities were proverbial;" for as Dr. Lyman C. Draper says, "it is not safe to discard historic records for mere traditions." As this tradition points back only to a period when traders swapped beads and red cloth for beaver pelts, there is no one to dispute the array of historical evidence that the Winnebago then had their great village at Lake Winnebago.

The third and last tradition cited, purports to be from

⁴⁴ *Id.*, II, p. 432.

⁴⁵ *Id.*, xlii, pp. 448-458.

Habitat of Winnebago

Henry Rowe Schoolcraft,⁴⁶ but on consulting the reference we find the paragraph cited is made up in an ingenious way from remarks in two volumes, so as to make it appear that the tradition was of a fort at the Red Banks; whereas the author of the notes in Schoolcraft distinctly locates the fort on Rock River, and another note names it Aztalan, which is located near Lake Mills.⁴⁷ This authority does, however, mention the tradition of a residence at Red Banks; but Rev. J. E. Fletcher, who wrote the paper for Schoolcraft, distinctly says he does not place any credence in these traditions: "On the subject of their origin, the Winnebago can communicate nothing entitled to credence or respect." "No information respecting them can be obtained from white persons now living with them." "It is difficult to arrive at the correct history of a people who have no written language. Where reference can only be had to oral traditions, always vague and often contradictory, much difficulty arises in deciding on the relative claims of such traditions to authenticity. Such is the tradition of the Winnebago Indian as here related."⁴⁸

The Potawatomi and Sauk were located at the head and foot and east side of Green Bay in 1640 and later.⁴⁹ Information from Indian tradition is most liable to be misinformation. Better authority would be Bacqueville de la Potherie, a French author of the late seventeenth century, who obtained much information from the pioneer coureur-de-bois of Wisconsin, Nicolas Perrot, who paddled his canoe over Fox River twenty five years after Nicolet. His chronicles of the region, credited to the years 1640-60, after describing Green Bay, say, "The Pouteouatemis, Sakis, and Malhominis dwell there [on Green Bay]; and there are four cabins, the remains

⁴⁶ Schoolcraft, *History of Indian Tribes*, (Philadelphia, 1854), III, p. 277, iv, pp. 227, 228, 231.

⁴⁷ *Id.*, III, p. 278.

⁴⁸ *Id.*, iv, p. 277.

⁴⁹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 3.

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of the Nadouaicha." This is a contemporary tribal history of a period ranging back almost pre-Columbian, as it refers to the ancestors of Winnebago met by travelers in the days of Perrot, long prior to Allouez or Marquette, and here at this very early date refers to the tribe living on an island on the border of a lake.⁵⁰

Therefore, to sum up, the entire range of historic reference, narrative of actual travel, and contemporary maps, as well as tradition for a long period prior to the coming of Nicolet down to a very late date, show that the head village and for many years the only Winnebago village was located on Doty Island, in Fox River, at the foot of Lake Winnebago, where Nicolet was sent as ambassador to make peace, being thus the first man to visit the region erected into Wisconsin and to hold there the first tribal council within our borders.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 3, 4.

Mascoutin Village

The Mascoutin Village

By John J. Wood, Jr.

Perhaps the most beautiful spot in the valley of Fox River is located about two and a half miles southeasterly from the city of Berlin, in Green Lake County, on the right bank of the Fox, and nearly two miles distant from it. It is the crest of a fertile prairie which here falls suddenly into the valley and impresses one approaching therefrom as being a considerable eminence. This crest is in fact an elevated plateau containing several hundred acres, from which the valley of the Fox may be seen for sixty or more miles of its length. From this place, looking northward for at least twenty miles, the view is unobstructed. Rush Lake may be seen a few miles away. While to the south a rolling prairie delights the eye, which when viewed from the higher points near the southern edge of the highlands—two miles to the south—is seen extending for many miles, with Green Lake sparkling in the landscape. At a distance of two miles from the river and nearly twenty-two miles above the mouth of the upper Fox, the prairie is about two hundred and thirty-eight feet above the mean level of the river at Berlin. It is about four hundred and twelve feet above Lake Michigan, and about nine hundred and ninety-three feet above sea level, and is known locally as Democrat Prairie. From it one may look in all directions; and as far as the eye can reach, the country seems a prairie interspersed with groves not yet touched by the hand of man. When the earth is garbed in green, the view is indeed beautiful.

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It was here that the palisaded village of the Mascoutin was located when Jean Nicolet, an emissary of Samuel de Champlain, in the year 1634, sought them out in the interest of the king of France. He was the first white man who is known to have stepped foot within the present limits of Wisconsin. In the year mentioned he entered Fox River at Green Bay, and passed up the stream as far as this village, which was the western limit of his journey.¹ He blazed the path which was followed by later explorers and travellers.

The Jesuit fathers Claude Allouez, Claude Dablon, Antoine Silvy and others, whose lives were spent in teaching Christianity to the savage pagans, filled with a holy zeal, and braving the terrors of an unknown wilderness, here labored faithfully to bring to this savage nation the joy and peace of the Master.

Pierre-Esprit Radisson and Médard Chouart des Groseilliers made this their headquarters in 1655. Nicolas Perrot was a visitor here in 1665-66.² Louis Jolliet tarried here for a time, when in 1673, accompanied by Père Marquette, he was executing a commission from the government of New France to explore the Mississippi, and to ascertain whether its waters emptied into the Gulf of Mexico, or into the Pacific Ocean.³

The Fox and Wisconsin rivers being the most accessible and useful waterway between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi were much used by the French from the time when this waterway became known to them. This was, in truth, a great highway, which must necessarily be used and controlled by the French, in their schemes to govern from the seat of their power at Montreal the great country of the West.

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xi, p. 2, note.

Comment by Ed.—See p. 44, *ante*, for reference to a visit to this site made by several members of the Society, March 17, 1906. Taking into full consideration all of the various claims advanced (see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 42, note) as to the location of the village, it seems to us that the site claimed by Mr. Wood more nearly than any of the others accords with the descriptions of the early French travellers.

² *Id.*, xvi, pp. 42-47.

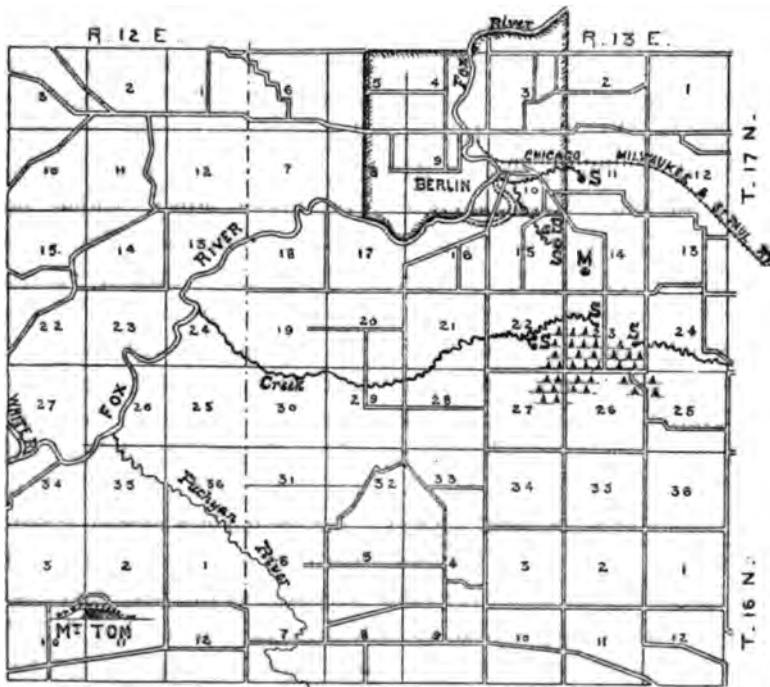
³ Thwaites, *Jesuit Relations* (Cleveland, 1896-1901), lix, pp. 99-107.



Mineral spring near Mascoutin village
Photograph taken in 1906

Mascoutin Village

The powerful Mascoutin were so situated on Fox River that, with their allies, they could command that highway. Their village was in a fertile rolling prairie. It was supplied with an abundance of spring water. It was so located as to command an extensive view of the Fox valley. Smoke or fire signals, with which they were doubtless acquainted, could be seen from this village for a distance of thirty miles up the



----- Old channel of River.

▲▲▲ Mascoutin Village.

valley, toward the west, as well as on the high ridge which skirts the eastern shore of Lake Winnebago, some thirty miles to the east. With a very limited number of signal stations, intelligence was easily passed from "La Baye," or Lake Michigan on the east, or from the Mississippi River on the west, to this Mascoutin village. Their stronghold not only overlooked Fox River, at this place, but dominated the water route itself.

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This village was an important centre of savage life. At the time when Nicolas Perrot paid it a visit, he was met by a chief at the head of more than three thousand men and escorted into the village.⁴ Father Dablon reported that in September, 1670, there was living within its palisaded inclosure a population of three thousand who were able to furnish eight hundred men for the common defense against the Iroquois, who pursued them even here.⁵ In May, 1672, Allouez found in this village two hundred cabins occupied by Indians of five different tribes.⁶ In 1675, by means of refugees from many tribes, the population had increased to 20,000,⁷ an extraordinary number for an Indian village.

April 29, 1670, Father Allouez entered the river which leads to the "Machkoutench" (the upper Fox), which he found very beautiful, without rapids or portages. The 30th he landed opposite the village, and leaving the canoes, walked a league when he "perceived the fort."⁸ The beauty of the hills and plains, and the glory of the river and valley, attracted Allouez, and a considerable portion of his report is devoted to a description of this place. "These people," he says, "are settled in a very attractive place, where beautiful plains and fields meet the eye as far as one can see. * * * Their river leads by a six days' voyage to the great river named Mississippi. * * * Four leagues from here are the Kikabou and Kitchigamie who speak the same language as the Machkouteng. On the first of May I went to visit them in their cabins. * * * These poor mountaineers are kind beyond the power of belief."⁹ The hills which led the missionary to refer to the Kickapoo and Kitchigamie as "mountaineers", begin nine and a half miles up the river from the Mascoutin village; or,

⁴ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 44.

⁵ *Jes. Rel.*, lv, p. 201.

⁶ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvi, p. 87.

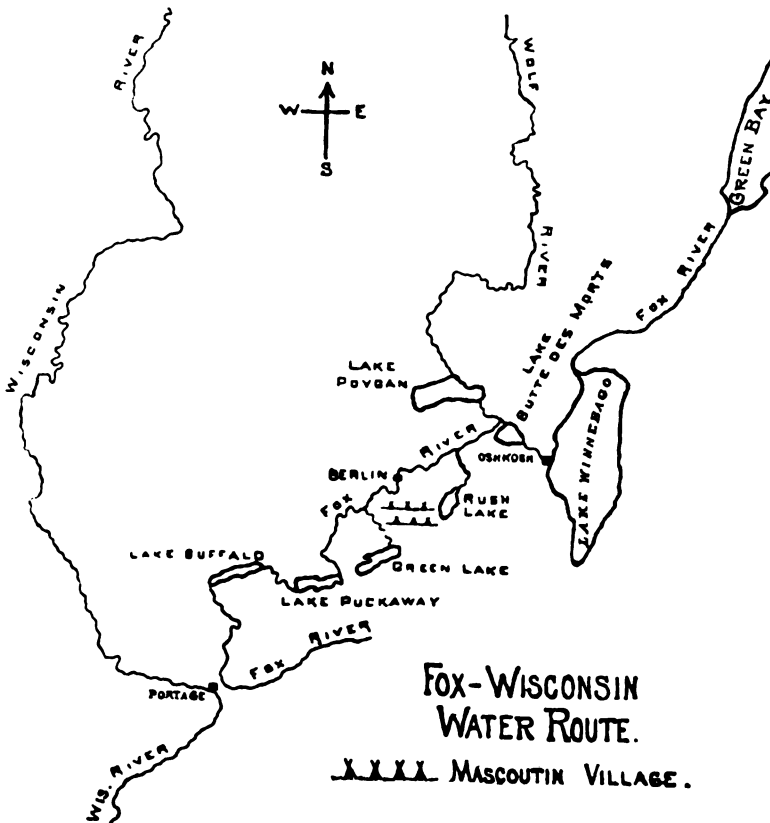
⁷ *Jes. Rel.*, lxx, p. 221.

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 231-233.

⁹ *Id.*, liv, pp. 227-229. The French league is 2.4 English miles.

Mascoutin Village

as Allouez states, four leagues. One of these hills, now known as Mount Tom, is a noted landmark. An Indian cemetery, well known to early settlers, on the right bank of Fox River, near where the White disembogues, is doubtless not far from the site of these Kickapoo cabins, described by Allouez.



The poetic nature of Father Claude Dablon was likewise stirred when he and Allouez were floating upon the lakes and rivers from the present site of Neenah to that of Berlin. To his vision, paradise could not be far distant. His report reads as follows:

After accomplishing this journey [the passage of the rapids of the lower Fox], which is equally rough and dangerous, we enter, in com-

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pensation for all these difficulties overcome, the fairest land possible to behold—in every direction, prairies only, as far as the eye can reach, cut by a river which gently winds through it, and on which it rests the traveller to paddle his canoe. The region of forest and mountain is passed, when one arrives here, and nothing but little grove-planted hills present themselves at intervals, as if to offer their shade to the traveller, that he may there find grateful shelter from the sun's heat. * * * One does not tire of paddling over these lakes and rivers when he meets with such diversion. Now he has to push on for more than 20 leagues¹⁰ through this fair country before reaching the "Fire Nation." They are situated on a little hill, whence nothing but vast prairies are to be seen on all sides with some groves scattered here and there, which nature seems to furnish solely for the gratification of the eye, or to meet the needs of man who cannot dispense with wood.¹¹

It was erroneous to call this tribe "Fire Nation," their correct name being Maskoutench, which means, "a treeless country."¹²

Father Marquette described this village when he and Jolliet visited it upon their voyage of discovery. On approaching the place June 7, 1673, Marquette had the curiosity to drink the mineral waters of the river from a spring not far away. He expressed his admiration for the village site as follows: "I took pleasure in observing the situation of this village. It is beautiful and very pleasing. For, from the eminence upon which it is placed, one beholds on every side prairies extending farther than the eye can see, interspersed with groves, or with lofty trees. The soil is very fertile, and yields much Indian corn. The savages gather quantities of plums and grapes, wherewith much wine could be made if desired." He also states that this was the limit of the discoveries which the French had then made; and that at this time the population of the village consisted of Miami, Mascoutin, and Kickapoo.¹³ June 10, 1673, Jolliet and Marquette embarked here for their hazardous expedition, taking with them two Miami guides to show them the way to the Fox-Wisconsin portage. Marquette's report, after his embarkation, proceeds as follows:

¹⁰ *The distance is in fact about forty-nine miles.*

¹¹ *Jes. Rels.*, iv, pp. 91, 193, 199.

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 199.

¹³ *Id.*, lix, pp. 99–103.



Looking west from Mascoutin village site
Photograph taken in 1906



Looking north from Mascoutin village site
Photograph taken in 1906

Mascoutin Village

We knew that at three [thirty] leagues from the Mackinac was a river which discharged into Mississippi. We also knew that the direction we were to follow in order to reach it was west-south-westwardly. But the road is broken by so many swamps and small lakes that it is easy to lose one's way, especially as the river leading further is so full of wild cats that it is difficult to find the channel. For this reason we greatly needed our two guides who safely conducted us to a portage of 2,704 paces and helped us to transport our canoes and to enter the river, after which they returned home leaving us alone in this unknown country in the hands of Providence.¹⁰

The map which accompanied the *Journal de la Découverte* of 1673-74 locates the village with considerable accuracy: that of Marquette (1673-74) places it with still more accuracy.¹¹ Father's map of 1674 shows Green Lake with its outlet Pucheyé flowing into Fox River; and while our village is not named on this map, the Mascoutin are represented as dwelling near Green Lake.¹² This lake was evidently an attraction to the savages then, as it is now to those who come year after year to its shores. Thérault's map of 1681, which is attributed to Marquette, also locates this village quite accurately.¹³

There is no other point in the valley of Fox River where the view is so extended or the landscape so charming. The enthusiastic admiration of these early travelers for the site of this palisaded village, and the rich country seen from it, is felt by one who now visits this historic place, and with his "windows opened to the landscape" sees "vast prairies on all sides, with some groves scattered here and there which nature seems to have furnished solely for the gratification of the eye."

¹⁰*Ibid.*, pp. 265-267. The distance from the village to the portage is actually about seventy-five miles. So that it is evident that Marquette intended thirty instead of three leagues.

Comment by Ed.—On this point, however, see Father Jones's argument, *post.*

¹¹Reproduced with Miss Kellogg's article *post.*, p. 186.

¹²Published in *Jes. Coll.*, lix, p. 61. *List ante.*, p. 177.

¹³*Jes. Coll.*, lix, p. 254, and reproduced with Miss Kellogg's article *post.*, p. 182.

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The descriptions of the place and of the river and lakes passed in reaching it, as recorded by these early writers, are skillfully-painted word pictures, true in nearly every detail, save that the palisaded village with its stirring population is no longer there.

The ravages of time and the plows of white men have effaced nearly every trace of those who once called this place their home. Occasionally, however, some relic in stone or copper is found to recall the former occupation. Only a year ago, when a bit of virgin soil was turned on this site, there was found, well secured in a little metal box, a "widow's mite"—a coin struck in a Jewish mint, which was, perhaps, of sacred significance to some wanderer who brought it with him into the wilderness.

The buffalo, the deer, and the elk, no longer roam these prairies. The teeming brain, the skillful hand, the sinewy arm of the warrior, have long been useless and superfluous in the grave, and the ready tongue of him who was wisest in savage council is now traceless in the dust. But other villages, as well as cities, pulsing with life, now mark the course of "the river which cuts and gently winds" as it flows through the beautiful valley of the Fox; and spire, and dome, and roof are seen where the smoke of the Indian campfire once curled aloft.



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Mascoutin Village

The Site of the Mascoutin¹

By Rev. Arthur Edward Jones, S. J.

Mr. Turner's object is to locate the mission of St. Jacques among the Mascoutin Indians. For this purpose he cites three passages in the *Relations*: the first, written in 1670, which he ascribes to Dablon; the second, written in 1672, by Allouez; the third written by Marquette in 1673.

The real author of the passage in the 1670 *Relation* was not Dablon, but Allouez.² Dablon was then superior of the missions in the Upper Country; he collected the letters of the local missionaries, under his immediate jurisdiction, and forwarded them to the general superior of all the missionaries in

¹ Found among the papers of the late Andrew J. Turner, of Portage, Wis. Father Jones is archivist of St. Mary's College, Montreal, and doubtless the highest living authority on the movements of the Jesuit missionaries of New France. Mr. Turner had asked his opinion as to the validity of the former's theory that the mission of St. Jacques among the Mascoutin was on Fox River, near Portage. Father Jones's interesting and scholarly reply, written several years ago, but not heretofore published, is a strong argument in favor of the location of the Mascoutin village near Berlin, as advanced by Mr. Wood in the preceding paper.—Ed.

² Thwaites, *Jesuit Relations*, liv, pp. 196, 226, 228.

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New France, residing at Quebec; Allouez's letter was among the others.³ Allouez says:

Le vingt-neufiesme [d'Avril] nous entrâmes dans la Rivière qui conduit aux Machkoutench.* * * Cette Rivière est très belle, sans rapide ny portage, elle va au Sur-ouest. Le trentiesme, ayant débarqué vis à vis du Bourg [Mascoutin], et laissé nôtre canot au bord de l'eau, après une lieue de chemin, par de belles Prairies, nous aperçusmes le Fort.⁴

There is hardly a possibility of a mistake in the date, for Allouez left the town of the Outagamie, otherwise the mission of St. Mark, on Wolf River, beyond Lake Poygan, on April 27. This and the twenty-eighth were spent in coming down the Wolf, in crossing Lake Poygan, and in covering the additional stretch of Wolf River to its union with the Fox. It was from this latter point that on April 29 he began ascending the Fox.

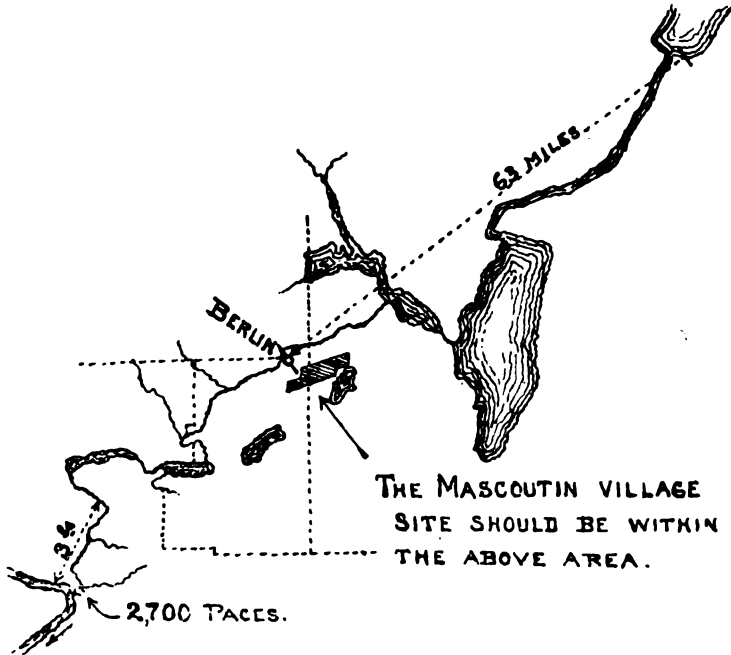
Now, the twenty or thirty miles up stream, to the neighborhood of the present site of Berlin, would not require more time to cover than Allouez really took; for he arrived at the landing place before nightfall on the thirtieth, and crossing three miles of prairie, towards the south, reached the town. Surely, there is no question here of a run of one hundred miles in two days. With the aid of the present data, I should say that the town (or fort) of the Mascoutin was then situated about on a line joining the present villages of Ripon and Berlin, and about three miles from the latter. Jolliet's maps and Marquette's would both seem to place it a little farther to the southeast.

³ All the original MSS. of the early *Relations* (1615-72) are missing—at least I know of no fragment extant—so that the only way of verifying citations is to compare them with the printed text. The original MSS. of what are called "*Les Relations Inédites*" (1672-79) are preserved in the archives of St. Mary's College, Montreal; all of these, however, were published by Dr. Thwaites in his 73-volume edition of the *Jesuit Relations* (Cleveland, 1896-1901).

⁴ *Jes. Rel.*, liv, pp. 226, 228.

Mascoutin Village

We have an account of another trip up Fox River, in the *Relation* of 1671. Dablon then accompanied Allouez. The starting point is evidently the mouth of the river, at the head of Green Bay, where they had arrived on September 6, 1670, and where they apparently spent a day. One day's journey



FATHER JONES'S MAP OF THE FOX-WISCONSIN ROUTE

from this point brings them to a stretch of from nine to twelve miles of rapids. The entire distance from Green Bay to the Mascoutin is given as "more than twenty leagues," and the description of the locality should be of much service in identifying the site:

Il faut donc avancer plus de vingt lieues dans ce beau pays, avant que de se rendre à la Nation du Feu [Mascoutin], qui est placée sur un petit costeau, d'où l'on ne découvre de tous costez que de vastes prairies, avec quelques bocages, épars en divers endroits, et que la nature ne semble produire, que pour le contentement des yeux, ou pour la nécessité des hommes, qui ne peuvent se passer de bois.

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It was an eleven days' trip. The town was palisaded, and comprised not only the Mascoutin but the Miami also, so that the population exceeded three thousand, with an effective force of eight hundred warriors.⁵

In 1672, Allouez says: "je m'embarquai pour la mission de St. Jacques des Machkoutench le 9 août de l'année 1672 et j'y arrivai le 13 du même mois."⁶ Unfortunately Allouez does not clearly indicate the point of departure, but prefaces this statement by saying: "A few days after the departure of Father Henry Nouvel." It is probable that St. Francis Xavier's mission, at the head of Green Bay, was where Father Nouvel had taken leave of him. This seems to be implied in what he says of his return trip: "Le 6 Septembre * * * je partis pour retourner á notre mission de St. François Xavier."⁷ On the ninth they stove in their canoe, and remained stranded for about seven days, i. e., until the sixteenth, when they resumed their journey and arrived at their chapel of St. Francis Xavier.

There is nothing impossible, nor improbable, in all this. The whole distance, according to his approximation, was over sixty miles, say about seventy; though it would seem that from Green Bay to Berlin the actual distance is ninety-four, accomplished in five days; that is, nineteen miles a day against the current, and one day less for the return trip.

In the passage in Marquette's journal no mention is made of the date on which he left Green Bay to enter the river which flows into it. He speaks of the abundance of game along its banks, of its gentle flow at first, then of the rapids and of the sharp rocks in its bed, much as the other missionaries have done; finally, of his having tasted the mineral waters of the river which was not far from that town (Mascoutin).

⁵*Id.*, lv, pp. 184, 190, 198, 200.

⁶*Id.*, lviii, p. 20.

⁷The original MS. has "je partis pour aller chez nous" (to go home).

Mascoutin Village

He speaks of the plant, which was held to be a specific against snake-bites, and adds that he collected a quantity of it to examine more leisurely as they continued their journey towards the Mascoutin, "where we arrived on June 7." He affirms that this was the farthest limit of French exploration. The town was then inhabited by Miami, Mascoutin, and Kickapoo. The town, he says, was charmingly situated:

Car d'une éminence sur laquelle elle est placée on découvre de toutes parts des prairies a perte de vue, partagées par des bocages, ou par des bois de haute futaye. La terre y est tres bonne, et rend beaucoup de bled d'inde. Les Sauvages remassent quantité de prunes et de raisins dont on pourroit faire beaucoup de vin si L'on vouloit.^s

This description tallies perfectly with that given by Allouez, on the occasion of his visit in 1670 (September 15). One would naturally infer that there is question here of the same site. He does not, it is true, mention a landing place one league from the more inland town; nor on the other hand, does he explicitly tell us that the town was on the river bank. He may not have adverted to it as of any consequence, especially as Allouez had already gone over the ground and noted it. However, note the phrase, which though ambiguous may have some bearing on the difficulty: he drank of the "Eaux minerales de la Riviere qui n'est pas loing de cette bourgade." *Qui* refers to river, as the verb is in the singular. This may either mean "of the mineral springs of a stream flowing into the River of the Mascoutin not far from their village;" or else, "the mineral springs of the Mascoutin River itself, which [river] was not far from the village."

If the former interpretation be correct, it would be worth while to make an effort to locate the springs—I suppose they still exist—for, a few miles from that tributary, one league inland, on the east or southeast side of the Fox, one should be able to locate the eminence spoken of as surrounded by prairie

^s *Jes. Rels.*, lix, pp. 99, 103.

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land extending as far as the eye can reach. If the latter rendering is taken as correct, then we have, incidentally, at least, a corroboration of Allouez's statement, "he drank of the mineral springs, on the bank of the Mascoutin River, from which river the town lay but a short distance." This would also imply that the springs were not far down stream from the landing place.⁹

Marquette reached the Mascoutin village on the seventh, and set out from it on the tenth of June. We now come to the main difficulty: "Nous scauions qua trois lieuës de Maskoutens estoit une Riviere qui se décharge dans Missisipi."¹⁰ Thévenot has *de* also.¹¹ John Gilmary Shea, in his *Discovery of the Mississippi*, likewise gives *de*.¹² The *Relations Inédites* alone have *des*, an unwarrantable deviation from the text, which would force the translator, without alternative, to render the clause into English thus: "three leagues from the Mascoutin" (in the plural), meaning the members of that nation occupying a certain determined territory. This latter reading is not fairly admissible. As the text stands in the original MS., it can possibly have but one of *two* meanings, first: "de Maskoutens," i. e., *from the village* of that name; or second, *from the river* so called. For it is to be remarked that Marquette does not use the article before names of rivers. We have, besides numerous others, an instance in this very phrase, where he says: "which empties into Missisipi" and not "into *the* Missisipi." This, taken with the fact that the phrase in the manuscript is very plainly written, and in view of the description of the water route they followed from the town to the

⁹ See picture of the mineral spring thought by Mr. Wood to be the one mentioned by Marquette, *ante*, p. 168—Ed.

¹⁰ Original MS.

¹¹ Paris edition, 1681, p. 9. The Thwaites edition (Cleveland) has the same.

¹² Edition of 1852, p. 237.

Mascoutin Village

portage (which seems to indicate a stretch of river navigation much in excess of three leagues), would be, in the face of the other difficulties, a sufficiently cogent reason for adopting the second meaning.

Nous Scanions qua trois lieues de Maskoutens estoit une Riviere qui se décharge dans Missisipi; Nous Scanions enco-

[Facsimile of Marquette's MS.]

In other words, the "three leagues" mentioned have no bearing whatever on the question as to where the town was situated. The phrase "*Nous scanions qua trois lieues de Maskoutens estoit une Riviere qui se décharge dans Missisipi*" etc. would to my mind, have the same meaning as the following paraphrase: "We had heard [for otherwise the French explorers *did not* know] that eight or nine miles from the Maskoutens River there was another river which flowed into the Mississippi. Eventually, however, the guides we had taken succeeded (*nous conduisirent ils heureusement*: happily) in piloting us to a spot where the portage was only 2,700 paces [8,750 feet] long." This is far more plausible than the supposition that the three leagues stand for all the distance between the site of the town of Mascoutin and the nearest available point on Wisconsin River, the only other possible sense of "*de Maskoutens*" to the river flowing into the Mississippi. It also commends itself as the true meaning of the passage, and the obvious one, when we call to mind that the names of rivers were not then immutably determined, and that Marquette omits habitually the antecedent definite article.

In corroboration of this view, may be quoted a line or so from a modern traveller: "For a dozen miles beyond the Fox River end of the canal, the river, as I have before said, is dredged out through the swamp like a big ditch," etc. What he said before was: "A few battered sheds yet remain of old Fort Winnebago on a lonesome hillock near where the canal joins the Fox; while beyond to the north, as far as the eye

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can reach, there is a stretch of wild-rice swamp, through which the government dredges have scooped a narrow channel about as picturesque as a cranberry-marsh drain."¹³ In 1673 things might have been more picturesque; but, for convenience sake, a marsh drain would have been better appreciated by the French explorers. The three leagues could well, without doing violence to the wording of the *Relation*, be referred to this stretch between the Fox, over the portage, and to the first glimpse of comparatively clear navigation beyond, on the Wisconsin; and this would have been the first impression of the extent of the divide, gathered from the reports received; though the explorers, when they had reached the actual divide, became aware that the portage itself was much narrower. Read now, Marquette's way of putting it:

We [the party of French explorers] had learned that three leagues from [the] Maskoutens [River] there was a river [the Wisconsin] which empties into [the] Mississipi; we knew moreover that the point of the compass to hold to reach it [the Wisconsin] was west, south-west; but the course is so involved by numerous swamps and little lakes that it is easy to lose one's way, the more so, as the river [the Mascoutens, later named the Fox] which leads to it [i. e., the maze just described] is so choked with wild rice that the channel is scarcely discoverable; indeed to effect this [i. e., trace out the channel] we had great need of our two guides. Eventually [or accordingly: *aussi*] they successfully [happily: *heureusement*] piloted us to a portage 2,700 paces across, and helped us to carry our canoes to launch upon this river [the Wisconsin].¹⁴

¹³R. G. Thwaites, *Historic Waterways* (Chicago, 1888), pp. 144, 146.

¹⁴Words in brackets supplied by author.



Marquette's Map

Marquette's Authentic Map Possibly Identified

By Louise Phelps Kellogg, Ph. D.

Marquette's journal of the Jolliet-Marquette discovery of the Mississippi River (1673) was first published in France by Melchisedec Thévenot, who embodied it in his *Recueil de Voyages* (Paris, 1681). Accompanying the narrative was a map, understood to be Marquette's, with the inscription, "Carte de la découverte faite l'an 1673, dans l'Amérique Septentrionale" (map of the discovery made in 1673 in North America). Many years later a holograph map by Marquette was discovered in the archives of St. Mary's College, Montreal, and first published by John Gilmary Shea in his *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley* (New York, 1853).¹ This genuine map by the great explorer was so unlike that attributed to him in the Thévenot collection, that the latter was at once discredited. Shea supposed that Thévenot's chart might have been made by Jolliet; but the latter's original map was later

¹ The reproduction given herewith, is more accurate than that of Shea, having been photographed directly from the original chart in the College of St. Mary, Montreal; whereas Shea's map was traced, and in this process somewhat changed and "improved."

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found with the dedication to Count de Frontenac, proving its authenticity.²

Meanwhile Francis Parkman, in the course of researches preparatory to his historical description of the discovery of the Great West, found in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris a manuscript map that bore evidence of having been the original from which Thévenot obtained the chart which he published as an accompaniment to Marquette's journal. Of this manuscript map Parkman secured a copy, which now rests in the Library of Harvard University, where it is known as "Parkman No. 5."³ A similar copy exists in the Dominion Parliamentary Library at Ottawa, made from the original in 1852.⁴ The original still rests in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and was exhibited at Paris in 1892 in connection with the four hundredth anniversary of the first Columbian expedi-

²The Wisconsin section is given with Lawson's article, *ante*, p. 155. For a full-sized reproduction in color of Jolliet's map see Thwaites, *Jesuit Relations* (Cleveland, 1896-1902), lix, p. 86. This edition is the one cited throughout in this article.

³We obtain the copy here reproduced, from a photograph taken in Boston, by the kind co-operation of William C. Lane, librarian of Harvard University.

⁴Information received from L. P. Sylvain, deputy librarian of the Parliamentary Library, states that the Ottawa copy is exactly the same as the "Parkman No. 5," save for two additional names, "Chouanon" and "R. 8ab8qui8"—the latter on the Ohio River; the former just above, in the same place as found upon the Thévenot map. The term "mines de fer" is also added just to the right of "Chouanon." The Ottawa copy was made by L. P. Morin, surveyor of the Department of Crown Lands at Quebec, who was sent to Paris (1852) for the purpose of copying old French maps for that department.

It should be explained that the diphthong here represented, for typographical convenience, by the figure "8," and occurring frequently in maps and other publications of the French-American missionaries of the seventeenth century, is in reality *ou*—the *u* being superimposed on the *o*; this special character sought to represent the broad sound of the English *oo*.

Marquette's Map

tion.⁵ A very incorrect outline sketch of the Parkman copy was published in Justin Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America* (Boston, 1884), iv, p. 221, which is, so far as we are informed, the only reproduction of this interesting map that has heretofore been printed. The neglect thereof is doubtless owing to Parkman's judgment concerning it. He said, "The whole map is so crude and careless, and based upon information so inexact, that it is of little interest."⁶

There are, however, reasons for differing from this opinion. Parkman's condemnation of the map would seem to be based upon two lines indicating trails—one following the general course of the Fox-Wisconsin route, and designated "chemin de Pallée" (outward route); the other, striking across country to Lake Michigan from a point on the Mississippi between Rock and Des Moines rivers, and labelled "chemin de retour" (return route). Parkman assumed that these trails were intended to indicate the outward and return routes of Jolliet and Marquette. If so, they are manifestly incorrect; but there is nothing on the chart itself to indicate that such was the intention.⁷ Rather are they meant to locate two great Indian

⁵ Henry Harrisse, in *Notes pour servir à l'Histoire, à la Bibliographie et à la Cartographie de la Nouvelle France* (Paris, 1872), p. 194, asserts that this map disappeared after the two American copies were made, and Winsor simply follows him in this assumption. But Harrisse was in error, because in 1892 the original was exhibited at Paris, as stated in the text. Its press mark is, "Cartes, C. 17,791," and its size 44x73 centimetres (about 18x28 inches). See reference thereto in *Catalogue des Documents Géographiques exposés à la Section des Cartes et Plans de la Bibliothèque Nationale* (Paris, 1892), pp. 23, 24.

⁶ Francis Parkman, *La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West* (Boston, 1892), p. 452.

⁷ Parkman's error may have been fortified by a mistake on the Thévenot map, reproduced herewith, which carries the dotted line indicating the Indian trail along the lake from Chicago to the Stur-

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trails, which from time immemorial have followed these very routes. The outward trail follows the much-used Fox-Wisconsin water course, necessarily crossing it several times; but by no stretch of the imagination could this be intended to indicate the course of travellers by water. The return route follows an ancient trail from the Peoria villages near the Des Moines to those of the Kaskaskia on the Illinois. This trail was later abandoned for that known as the "Old Sauk," running somewhat farther north. "Chemin" was the usual French term for an Indian trail.

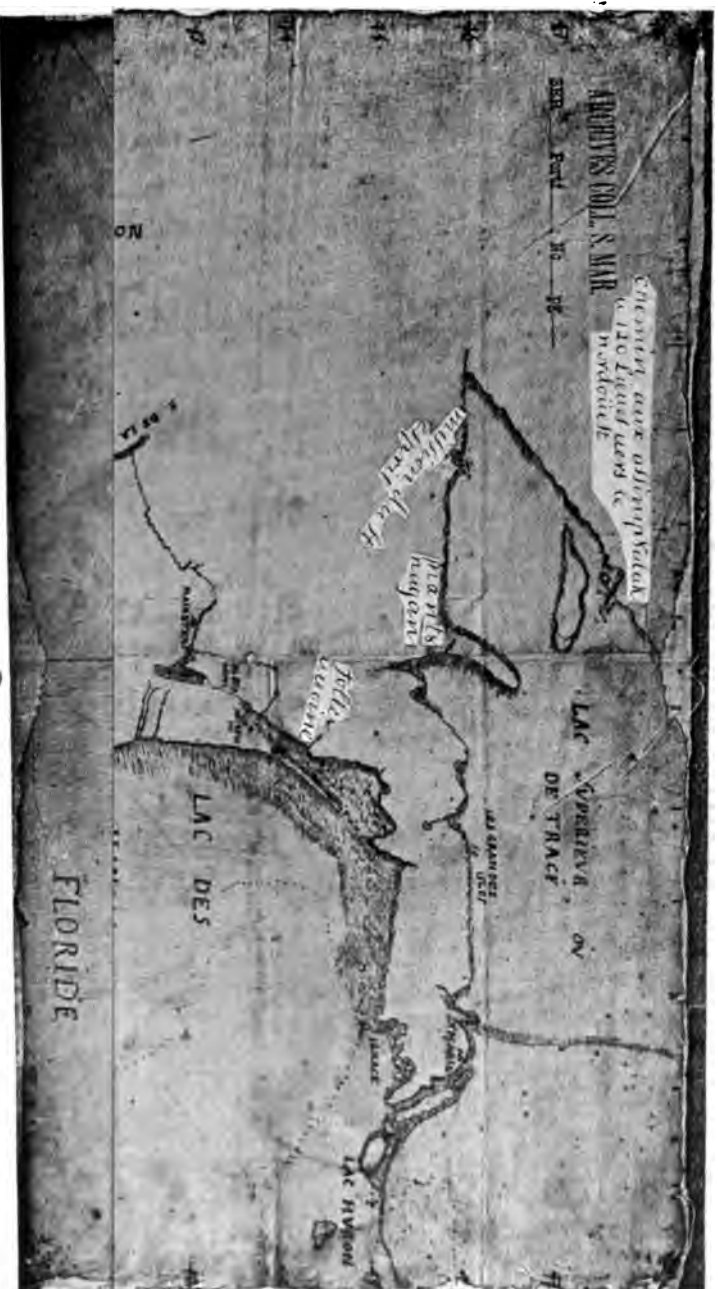
As for the other details of this map, which Parkman calls "crude and careless," Jared Sparks (speaking of the Thévenot version) properly says, "It was impossible to construct it without having seen the principal objects delineated;" he also calls attention to the fact that as it was published in Paris in 1681, it could only have been the work of one of the two explorers, Jolliet or Marquette, or at least inspired by their accounts.* To each of these, however, an authentic map has already been ascribed, differing so entirely from the one we are considering, that it is not conceivable that this could have been a copy of either. What possibility is there, then, of considering "No 5" as genuine?

The difficulty vanishes upon a close inspection of the journal prepared for posterity by the great missionary explorer. After recounting his joy at being chosen for this enterprise which he had long wished to undertake, Marquette relates the simple preparations made for the momentous voyage, saying:

And because We were going to seek unknown countries, We took every precaution in our power, so that if our Undertaking were hazardous, it should not be foolhardy. To that end we obtained all the Information that we could from the savages who had frequented those regions; and we even traced out from their reports a Map of the whole

geon Bay portage, as though to trace the return route of the explorers. There is no such line on Parkman map "No. 5."

* Jared Sparks, "Life of Father Marquette," in *Library of American Biography* (New York, 1856), x, pp. 297, 298.



Marquette's holograph map, at St. Mary's College, Montreal
 Reproduced from Thwaites, *Jesuit Relations*, lxx, by courtesy of Burrows Brothers Co.

Marquette's Map

of that New country; on it we indicated the rivers which we were to navigate, the names of the peoples and of the places through which we were to pass, the Course of the great River, and the direction we were to follow when we reached it. Above all, I placed our voyage under the protection of the Blessed Virgin Immaculate, promising her that, if she granted us the favor of discovering the great River, I would give it The Name of the Conception.⁹

The acknowledged holograph map of Marquette, in St. Mary's College, Montreal, answers in detail to this description. The portions of Western territory known to Marquette before his voyage, are well sketched in. The outline of Lake Superior, and the western shore of Lake Michigan and Green Bay, correspond accurately with those of a map issued by the Jesuits in 1670-71.¹⁰ But the region beyond the Mascoutin village, which was then the limit of French discovery,¹¹ is very slightly drawn, and may well have been traced simply from the reports of Indians. Moreover, the Mississippi, which they were seeking, is made to bend several times in uncertain fashion, whereas the explorers speak frequently in their later reports of the remarkably straight southward course of the river they navigated. Close inspection also reveals a dotted line, turning south, to indicate "the direction we were to follow when we reached it." The names of the peoples they were to encounter, are written almost at haphazard upon this map, and included in the generalizing legend, "Noms des Nations esloignees dans les terres" (Names of peoples far away in these lands). Finally, the very name given to the great river on the holograph chart at St. Mary's corresponds to Marquette's preliminary vow—"R. de la Conception." But this designation for the river was not retained, and does not again appear. At first

⁹ *Jes. Rels.*, lix, pp. 91, 93.

¹⁰ See the accompanying map reproduced from *Jes. Rels.*, lv. May there not be an indication in the similarity here alluded to, of the authorship of this map? None of the Western missionaries was better fitted than Marquette to have drawn the outlines of this unusually accurate and now famous early chart of the Upper Lakes.

¹¹ *Jes. Rels.*, lix, p. 101.

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Jolliet, out of compliment to Count Frontenac, gave it the latter's family name, Buade; later, however, he speaks of it as River Colbert, in honor of the great minister of Louis XIV.¹² Parkman's map "No. 5" calls it "R. Mitschisipi ou Grande Riviere."

All indications thus point to a close correspondence between the chart known to have been prepared previous to the voyage, and the one now recognized as Marquette's holograph. The fact, also, that the latter was neglected by contemporaries; that, so far as known, it was never reproduced; and that it was left in America with a manuscript copy of the journal of 1673, tends to prove that it was considered of no importance after the conclusion of the voyage of discovery, and that thereafter more accurate maps depicting the new country were in existence. A few details were, no doubt, added after the journey to this pre-voyage map; the Mitchigamea and Akansea villages, and possibly the course of the Illinois River—although as that is made continuous between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, it would seem to have been drawn previous to the passage up that stream, and before the exigences of the Chicago portage had suggested the idea of a canal to the active mind of Jolliet.¹³

Turning now to the map known as "Parkman No. 5," we find: First, that it could have been drawn only by one cognizant with the region represented—the Mississippi valley, as far as the mouth of the Arkansas. The region of the Great Lakes is neglected; there is no sign of Lake Superior, only the very head of Green Bay is marked, and so much of the shore of Lake Michigan as indicated the homeward route. Secondly, the correspondences of this map with Marquette's journal of the discovery are too numerous and too intimate to have been the work of a crude or careless cartographer.

¹² Pierre Margry, *Découvertes et Établissements des Français dans l'Amérique Septentrionale* (Paris, 1876), i, p. 259.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 268.



Marquette's Map

Let us examine it in some detail. Leaving the Fox-Wisconsin portage to descend the latter river, the first object noted in the journal was a "spot presenting all the appearance of an iron mine;" and here, the map presents the legend, "Mine de Fer." Upon entering the Mississippi, Marquette remarks, "To the right is a large Chain of very high mountains," and these are carefully indicated on the map. The visit to the villages of the Peoria tribe of the Illinois, was the first event of note after leaving the Wisconsin. This village consisted, says Marquette, of three hundred cabins. Now the first legend on the map below the mouth of the Wisconsin is, "Peouanca [misprint for Peouarea] 300 cabanea." Before reaching the Missouri, they passed "near rather high rocks that line the river;" note these upon the map now under consideration. Between the Missouri and the Ohio, they "passed by a Place dreaded by the savages because they believe a manitou is there." The maker of the map has somewhat ingeniously inserted at this point the statue of a manitou—merely to indicate the site, not the type of manitou, which was here a devouring whirlpool. The previous year, a rock statue of a manitou had been found in the Fox valley by the missionary Claude Allouez; the cartographer evidently had this in mind when the term manitou was used.¹⁴

On passing the Ohio, Marquette's journal mentions that upon that stream was the habitat of a tribe so numerous that "in one district there are as many as 23 villages, and 15 in another quite near one another." Upon the map, there are two large clusters of villages, with nearly corresponding numbers. Just below this the explorers met savages armed with guns, who appear upon the map with the legend, "ils ont des fusila" (these have fusils); and behind them is inserted the word "Europeans," to indicate the conjectural source of these fire-arms. Then the Mitchigamea and Akansea villages are

¹⁴ *Jes. Rel.*, lviii, p. 34. Probably this is the statue alluded to in the inscription on this map, as "found in a beautiful valley."

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marked, and a cross placed at the final limit of the voyage, opposite which is written, "On est venu iusques icy a la hauteur de 33. deg." (they came as far as this to the height of the 33d degree). The return journey up the Illinois is marked by the Kaskaskia village; there are also indicated the portage at Chicago and that at Sturgeon Bay—the latter, the nearest method of reaching from Lake Michigan St. Francis Xavier mission (at the modern De Pere, Wisconsin).

In my mind, no doubt exists that this map "No. 5" represents the discovery made by Marquette and Jolliet in 1673; that it was drafted before the publication of the former's journal in 1681—since the (Thévenot) map published at that time was plainly derived therefrom;¹⁵ that, far from being crude and careless, it is remarkably accurate in details; and that thus it must have been prepared by or under the direction of one of the two explorers.

A few details upon "No. 5" indicate Jolliet's possible co-operation: in his account he speaks of the "pierres sanguines" (blood-red stones), and of mines of copper, marble, saltpetre, and slate—all of which find place upon this chart.¹⁶ The weight of evidence is, however, in favor of Marquette's authorship; for not only have we another contemporary map by Jolliet, but the close correspondence of "No. 5" with Marquette's journal, and the evident intention in the inscription to give the Jesuits full credit for the discovery, all point to the missionary as the cartographer. The legend reads: "Carte de la nouvelle decouverte que les peres Jesuits ont fait en l'année 1672 et continuée par le P. Jacques Marquette de la mesme compagnie,

¹⁵ The changes on the Thévenot map tended in part to discredit its authenticity, chiefly in carrying the river on to the Gulf of Mexico, which is only suggested in Parkman map No. 5. Nevertheless, before Shea's production of Marquette's St. Mary's College map, this was recognized "as the first that was ever published of the Mississippi River." On the inferiority of the Thévenot map, see *Jes. Rels.*, lix, p. 295.

¹⁶ Margry, *Découv. et établ.*, i, p. 261.

Marquette's Map

accompagné de quelques françois en l'année 1673, qu'on pourra nommer en françois la Manitoumie, a cause de la Statue qui s'est trouvée dans une belle vallée, et que les Sauvages vont reconnoistre pour leur divinité, qu'ils appellent Manitou qui signifie esprit ou génie" (Map of the new discovery that the Jesuit fathers made in the year 1672 and continued by Father Jacques Marquette of the same company, accompanied by several Frenchmen in the year 1673, which might be named the Manitoumie, because of the Statue which was found in a beautiful valley, and which the Savages recognized as their divinity, that they call Manitou, signifying a spirit or genius.)

This reference to the discovery of 1672, without doubt concerns the journeys of the missionaries at Green Bay as far as the Mascoutin village, which, before the voyage of Jolliet and Marquette in 1673, was the limit of French exploration. Upon such a journey was found the manitou statue, already alluded to. The somewhat fantastic idea of naming the whole newly discovered country La Manitoumie, is a curious suggestion from an undoubted Jesuit source, since they regarded all these manitous as devils incarnate. A similar suggestion as to the form of a title, came from Jolliet, who proposed La Colbertie as an appellation for the land which he hoped to colonize, in consequence of his discovery.¹⁷

The only difficulty in accepting this map as a genuine production of Marquette, lies in the forms of the nomenclature. Shea drew up a table of differences between the Thévenot map (which varies but slightly from its apparent prototype, "Parkman No. 5") and that of the supposedly pre-voyage map of Marquette already described.¹⁸ Some of these may be explained on the supposition that Marquette corrected his orthography after the voyage. But this will not explain divergencies of the

¹⁷ Parkman, *La Salle*, p. 453.

¹⁸ Shea, *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi*, p. 268; *Jes. Rel.*, lix, p. 296.

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trails, which from time immemorial have followed these very routes. The outward trail follows the much-used Fox-Wisconsin water course, necessarily crossing it several times; but by no stretch of the imagination could this be intended to indicate the course of travellers by water. The return route follows an ancient trail from the Peoria villages near the Des Moines to those of the Kaskaskia on the Illinois. This trail was later abandoned for that known as the "Old Sauk," running somewhat farther north. "Chemin" was the usual French term for an Indian trail.

As for the other details of this map, which Parkman calls "crude and careless," Jared Sparks (speaking of the Thévenot version) properly says, "It was impossible to construct it without having seen the principal objects delineated;" he also calls attention to the fact that as it was published in Paris in 1681, it could only have been the work of one of the two explorers, Jolliet or Marquette, or at least inspired by their accounts.* To each of these, however, an authentic map has already been ascribed, differing so entirely from the one we are considering, that it is not conceivable that this could have been a copy of either. What possibility is there, then, of considering "No 5" as genuine?

The difficulty vanishes upon a close inspection of the journal prepared for posterity by the great missionary explorer. After recounting his joy at being chosen for this enterprise which he had long wished to undertake, Marquette relates the simple preparations made for the momentous voyage, saying:

And because We were going to seek unknown countries, We took every precaution in our power, so that if our Undertaking were hazardous, it should not be foolhardy. To that end we obtained all the Information that we could from the savages who had frequented those regions; and we even traced out from their reports a Map of the whole

geon Bay portage, as though to trace the return route of the explorers. There is no such line on Parkman map "No. 5."

* Jared Sparks, "Life of Father Marquette," in *Library of American Biography* (New York, 1856), x, pp. 297, 298.

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Marquette's Map

of that New country; on it we indicated the rivers which we were to navigate, the names of the peoples and of the places through which we were to pass, the Course of the great River, and the direction we were to follow when we reached it. Above all, I placed our voyage under the protection of the Blessed Virgin Immaculate, promising her that, if she granted us the favor of discovering the great River, I would give it The Name of the Conception.⁹

The acknowledged holograph map of Marquette, in St. Mary's College, Montreal, answers in detail to this description. The portions of Western territory known to Marquette before his voyage, are well sketched in. The outline of Lake Superior, and the western shore of Lake Michigan and Green Bay, correspond accurately with those of a map issued by the Jesuits in 1670-71.¹⁰ But the region beyond the Mascoutin village, which was then the limit of French discovery,¹¹ is very slightly drawn, and may well have been traced simply from the reports of Indians. Moreover, the Mississippi, which they were seeking, is made to bend several times in uncertain fashion, whereas the explorers speak frequently in their later reports of the remarkably straight southward course of the river they navigated. Close inspection also reveals a dotted line, turning south, to indicate "the direction we were to follow when we reached it." The names of the peoples they were to encounter, are written almost at haphazard upon this map, and included in the generalizing legend, "Noms des Nations esloignees dans les terres" (Names of peoples far away in these lands). Finally, the very name given to the great river on the holograph chart at St. Mary's corresponds to Marquette's preliminary vow—"R. de la Conception." But this designation for the river was not retained, and does not again appear. At first

⁹ *Jes. Rels.*, lix, pp. 91, 93.

¹⁰ See the accompanying map reproduced from *Jes. Rels.*, lv. May there not be an indication in the similarity here alluded to, of the authorship of this map? None of the Western missionaries was better fitted than Marquette to have drawn the outlines of this unusually accurate and now famous early chart of the Upper Lakes.

¹¹ *Jes. Rels.*, lix, p. 101.

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Jolliet, out of compliment to Count Frontenac, gave it the latter's family name, Buade; later, however, he speaks of it as River Colbert, in honor of the great minister of Louis XIV.¹² Parkman's map "No. 5" calls it "R. Mitschisipi ou Grande Riviere."

All indications thus point to a close correspondence between the chart known to have been prepared previous to the voyage, and the one now recognized as Marquette's holograph. The fact, also, that the latter was neglected by contemporaries; that, so far as known, it was never reproduced; and that it was left in America with a manuscript copy of the journal of 1673, tends to prove that it was considered of no importance after the conclusion of the voyage of discovery, and that thereafter more accurate maps depicting the new country were in existence. A few details were, no doubt, added after the journey to this pre-voyage map; the Mitchigamea and Akansea villages, and possibly the course of the Illinois River—although as that is made continuous between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, it would seem to have been drawn previous to the passage up that stream, and before the exigences of the Chicago portage had suggested the idea of a canal to the active mind of Jolliet.¹³

Turning now to the map known as "Parkman No. 5," we find: First, that it could have been drawn only by one cognizant with the region represented—the Mississippi valley, as far as the mouth of the Arkansas. The region of the Great Lakes is neglected; there is no sign of Lake Superior, only the very head of Green Bay is marked, and so much of the shore of Lake Michigan as indicated the homeward route. Secondly, the correspondences of this map with Marquette's journal of the discovery are too numerous and too intimate to have been the work of a crude or careless cartographer.

¹²Pierre Margry, *Découvertes et Établissements des Français dans l'Amérique Septentrionale* (Paris, 1876), I, p. 259.

¹³*Ibid.*, p. 268.



Wisconsin Historical Society

Juneau.¹³ He evidently very quickly matured his plans for a city, and he made a bargain with Juneau by which they were to share equally in the development of the town-site, Martin in fact representing Dousman as well as himself in this transaction. The date of this agreement is given as October, 1833;¹⁴ and this is strongly corroborated by a very interesting letter recently discovered at Green Bay by Dr. Thwaites, written by Juneau to Martin on December 1, 1833, in which Juneau acknowledges receipt from Martin (who was then in attendance at the legislative council at Detroit) of a letter written by Martin November 1, 1833. In this document, Juneau outlines the work he is doing in making improvements on the west side of the river, in addition to those on the east side, with the evident purpose of establishing his right to preemption of the entire quarter section now forming part of the lower Seventh, Second, and Fourth wards of the city. Martin and Juneau acted in full and friendly accord, but Martin was the directing spirit of the enterprise. His projected town must have been steadily in his mind, for we also find among his papers a power of attorney given to him March 2, 1835, under which he is authorized by Sheldon Thompson, D. G. Jones, Charles Townsend, and others to purchase lands having an extraordinary value above mere farming land, and evidently having reference to this Milwaukee town site.¹⁵

Among others who had their attention directed to this lo-

¹³ See accompanying map, a reduced facsimile of original in the Wisconsin Historical Library.

¹⁴ See Martin's statement in Buck, 1, p. 40.

¹⁵ Following is a verbatim version of the letter itself, the original being now, together with the power-of-attorney, in the Wisconsin Historical Library:

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter dated the 1st November last, which I have the honour to reply.

Though rather late from that period, you must be aware, that I am residing some distance from Chicago, I am about, as you know,

Marquette's Map

Let us examine it in some detail. Leaving the Fox-Wisconsin portage to descend the latter river, the first object noted in the journal was a "spot presenting all the appearance of an iron mine:" and here, the map presents the legend, "Mine de Fer." Upon entering the Mississippi, Marquette remarks, "To the right is a large Chain of very high mountains," and these are carefully indicated on the map. The visit to the villages of the Peoria tribe of the Illinois, was the first event of note after leaving the Wisconsin. This village consisted, says Marquette, of three hundred cabins. Now the first legend on the map below the mouth of the Wisconsin is, "Peouanea [misprint for Peouarea] 300 cabanea." Before reaching the Missouri, they passed "near rather high rocks that line the river:" note these upon the map now under consideration. Between the Missouri and the Ohio, they "passed by a Place dreaded by the savages because they believe a manitou is there." The maker of the map has somewhat ingeniously inserted at this point the statue of a manitou—merely to indicate the site, not the type of manitou, which was here a devouring whirlpool. The previous year, a rock statue of a manitou had been found in the Fox valley by the missionary Claude Allouez: the cartographer evidently had this in mind when the term manitou was used."

On passing the Ohio, Marquette's journal mentions that upon that stream was the habitat of a tribe so numerous that "in one district there are as many as 23 villages, and 15 in another quite near one another." Upon the map, there are two large clusters of villages, with nearly corresponding numbers. Just below this the explorers met savages armed with guns, who appear upon the map with the legend, "ils ont des fusils" (these have fusils): and behind them is inserted the word "Europeans," to indicate the conjectural source of these fire-arms. Then the Mitchigamea and Akansea villages are

¹ *Jes. Rel.*, lviii, p. 24. Probably this is the statue alluded to in the inscription on this map, as "found in a beautiful valley."

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Advertiser (July 14, 1836) shows that the first visit to Milwaukee which impressed him was in November, 1834, when he stopped there on his way from Green Bay. In this letter he states that the land was being surveyed, that attention was being attracted to it by reports of surveyors and others, and that immigration commenced that winter (apparently 1834-35). Kilbourn himself did not settle in Milwaukee until the following year, 1835.¹⁶

Even before Kilbourn's visit, settlers had begun to arrive, and a sawmill had been built. In April, 1834, the settlement had become prominent enough to excite comment and a prediction of future immigration from the Green Bay *Intelligencer*.¹⁷ Thus while it is no doubt true that Micajah T. Williams and with him Byron Kilbourn foresaw the possibil-

on me by Such talks on this Concern. I have allready Inclosed the best parts of Lands on my side, and Intend to make more Inclosures.

I hope that you would favor me with an answer directed at Milwaukee. This honor and few Lines would be satisfactory to hear as much about your health than about your Ideas on the Subject. As soon as Convenient an answer, would be very agreeable.

Being unable to write in English, this present is written by a Particular friend of mine, and who is a very Discreet person.

I am very Thankful for the fifty Dollars, you paid for me to Mr. Cadle. I would be forever Grateful to so a Sensible and Generous offer, you are making. I have no doubt, that you would succeed in all your undertakings, and that a man of your abilities, though met with antagonists Sometimes you would defeat their plans, and that you would plough smoothly through the Storms and oppositions of parties. This is on what I Confidently rely. That you may Steer Calmly your rudder notwithstanding the bolsterous winds of ambition and Jealousy. This is the very wish

of your Most humble Servant,

CHICAGO, 1st December 1833.

SOLOMON JUNEAU.

Morgan L. Martin Esquire Legislative Council Detroit Michigan Territory.

¹⁶ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, iv, pp. 259, 271; Buck, 1, p. 27.

¹⁷ Issue for April 16, 1834.

Founding of Milwaukee

ity of a city on the west shore of Lake Michigan, and that Kilbourn subsequently concluded that the mouth of the Milwaukee River would be its site, still we must bear in mind that well before Kilbourn's first thought of the subject, and certainly a year before his conception of Milwaukee as a town-site, settlement had already commenced, Martin had surveyed and mapped the locality, had made a definite bargain with Juneau with a view of establishing the town-site, and had directed Juneau's work of perfecting his title by preemption.

In the work of opening the city for settlement, however, Kilbourn undoubtedly soon overtook Juneau and Martin. But Kilbourn was only one of many settlers who came to Milwaukee beginning with the years 1834 and 1835. George H. Walker came in 1834, and exploited the south side as energetically if not as speedily as Kilbourn did the west. Further, Kilbourn was not alone in his ventures, and his first west-side plat is signed by a number of fellow owners, including Solomon Juneau himself.

The dates of the first surveys are necessarily hazy. The first recorded plat of the east side covered thirty blocks. It is signed by B. H. Edgerton, as surveyor, under date of August 20, 1835, and was recorded September 8 following. However, the plat must have been in use before this, because earlier in the month sales of lots by reference to the plat were made. Further, there is credible information that the four blocks between East Water street and the river, extending from Huron to Oneida streets (blocks 1, 2, 3, 4 in the Third and Seventh wards), were really re-surveyed by Edgerton from an original survey made in 1834 by William S. Trowbridge.¹⁸ Trowbridge's survey was thus fully a year prior to any possible survey under Kilbourn's direction, and may have been made even before Kilbourn's first visit to Milwaukee. The plat extended from the river to Van Buren street, and from Oneida street south to the present Buffalo (then Lake) street. In the records

¹⁸ Buck, 1, p. 45, reports Trowbridge's statement.

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¹⁸ Buck, 1, p. 45, reports Trowbridge's statement.

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it is entitled "Milwaukee East Side River;" but the proprietor's certificate merely recites that it is the "Plat of the Village of Milwaukee in the Territory of Michigan."¹⁹

The first plat of the west side was made by Byron Kilbourn, Archibald Clybourn, John M. McCarty, Albert Fowler, and Solomon Juneau, being dated October 8, 1835, and recorded the following day. The entry of the plat in the volume of recorded deeds is entitled a plat of the town of Milwaukee; but in the recorded plats it appears under the heading of "A Plat of the Town of Milwaukee on the West Side of the River," and the proprietor's certificate recites that it is a "plat for a town situated and known as the 'town of Milwaukee' situate on the W. side of Milw. River in the Co. of Mil. and Territory of Mich."²⁰ The date of the survey for this map does not appear, but the record shows that the survey was made by Garret Vliet, which is corroborated by the manuscript biography of Garret Vliet, written by his son, and now in the State Historical Library. It appears from this biography that Vliet met Kilbourn at Green Bay, and there received from him the direction to make this survey. On July 4, 1835, Vliet was at Fond du Lac on his way south from Green Bay, so that the survey must have been made at some time subsequent to that date. In a letter written by Daniel Wells Jr., August 30, 1835,²¹ we find a statement showing that the west side was then platted; and it is quite probable that Vliet's survey may have been in progress before Edgerton's survey was completed. However, the inference from the dates of deeds, as well as the dates of recording, go to corroborate the evidence that the east side survey was the earlier.

Although Juneau joined in the plat of the west side, nevertheless the direction and location of the streets on the east and

¹⁹ Volume of "Brown County Records," p. 250, in office of register of deeds of Milwaukee County.

²⁰ Records of the register of deeds of Milwaukee County, vol. 1, Plats, p. 3; vol. A, Deeds, p. 1.

²¹ Given in Buck, 1, p. 75.

Founding of Milwaukee

west sides, and the phraseology used in the certificates to the plats, go to show that separate towns were planned on the east and west sides of the river. The east-side plat uses the term

Milwaukee 9th august 1841

Dear friend

Lot 11 in block 29 I her
sold two years ago & gave a warrant
Deed and you with quit claim the lot
to me I can repay you with some lots
and fractional lots which remains
undivided. please let me know by return
mail what you will do
the Steamboat still remains on the Bon
I have given the job to a man to get
her in the river for one hundred dollars
and if he dont succeed I need not pay him
one cent. my family are all well and
send their best respect to you all
the hat for your son ~~here~~ is here I put it
in my trunk when I go to the indian
payment I am ~~your~~
S. Juneau

Reduced Facsimile of Autograph Letter of Solomon Juneau

Dated Milwaukee, August 9, 1841; addressed to Morgan L. Martin.
Original in Wisconsin Historical Library, Wisconsin Mss., series J.

"Village of Milwaukee;" the west-side plat designates the
"Town of Milwaukee situate on the west side of Milwaukee
River"—each mapping a town-site complete in itself. The

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independence of the two communities is also indicated by a map published by W. Haviland (Cincinnati, 1836), at the instance of the west-side settlers, although it is difficult to believe that this publication was honest. The chart represents the west side as laid out in the Vliet survey, with the exception of a slight difference at the southern end that may have been a printer's blunder; but what is remarkable is, that the plat of the east side, recorded prior to it, is entirely ignored. It designates the east side of the river only by government survey; and in an inset map, showing the environments of Milwaukee, it shows the roads to the lead mines, to Chicago, and to Green Bay entering into the town on the west side of the river, and marks the east side merely by a country road traversing it diagonally, giving the impression that it is unplatted.

The rivalry between the settlers of the east and west sides of the river did not end with these plats, but grew in intensity. So we find the communities quarreling over bridges, opposing each other in the location of the court house, and rivalling each other in establishing schools, in maintaining boats, and in puffing their virtues in print. Popularly the west side was called "Kilbourntown," and the south side "Walker's Point;" the east side was called "Juneau's Side," and occasionally was derided as "Yankee Hill." Both Juneau and Kilbourn won decided prominence. Kilbourn came to Milwaukee as an educated and trained man; and Juneau advanced quickly, acquiring command of the English language,²² developing constructive ability, and becoming a leader in the community. Thus Juneau appears as the first postmaster in 1835, as one of the grantees of a bridge in 1836, as a commissioner of the first bank in 1837, and eventually as the city's first mayor.²³

²² Juneau's native tongue was French. It would appear, from an examination of the series of his letters in the manuscript department of the Wisconsin Historical Library, that at first he either wrote in French, or signed letters written in English, by others—as, for example, the one given *ante*, pp. 198-200; but later, he came to write entire letters in English, as per the facsimile given on p. 203.

²³ Juneau is mentioned by name in *Laws of 1836*, no. 15, p. 37, and no. 18.

Founding of Milwaukee

The settlements on each side of the river continued to grow, and with the growth came the need of a more complete governmental system. The rival communities, however, insisted on being distinct, and the south side could not be included for nearly a decade, because Walker's title to the land was clouded by a "float."

The semblance of a local government for the Milwaukee locality begins on September 6, 1834, when Milwaukee County was set off from Brown County;²⁴ but it was not until March 17, 1835, that an act for township government was passed. This statute provided that the county of Milwaukee should constitute one town, and that the first town meeting should be held on the first Monday in September at Solomon Juneau's house—a commentary on Juneau's prominence at the time.²⁵ A county organization was provided by the act of August 25, 1835, which enacted among other provisions that the county clerk should act as register of deeds.²⁶ This, to be sure, provided the essentials of government; but it lacked provision for the details of administration of the rapidly-growing community. Municipal government was demanded, and it was attained in 1837 by the creation of what were then called two towns, but what might more properly be called two villages.

The rivalry of the two settlements is apparent from the act under which they were incorporated. The statute (enacted December 6, 1836) is general in form. It authorized the formation of a governmental corporation by the white inhabitants of any town or village; but in the section (No. 5) providing for the fixing of the boundaries of the town, we find the limitation "that the same shall not exceed two miles square."²⁷ This made it practically impossible to unite the communities east and west of the Milwaukee River into one town. Accordingly, in February, 1837, two towns were organized, which designated themselves as the "Town of Milwaukee on the East Side of the

²⁴ *Green Bay Intelligencer*, October 9, 1834.

²⁵ *Id.*, April 28, 1835.

²⁶ Published in *Id.*, September 26, 1835.

²⁷ *Laws of 1836*, no. 17, p. 43.

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River," and "The Town of Milwaukee on the West Side of the River." The east-side town included all the land east of the Milwaukee River, south of Brady street. The west-side town covered a larger area, including the land west of the river, bounded by the present Canal street on the south, Twenty-seventh street on the west, and North avenue on the north.²⁸

This divided government must soon have proved unsatisfactory, because by act approved March 11, 1839, a town corporation was organized, which combined the two communities as the East and West wards of a single town.²⁹ The consolidated town left the east-side boundaries substantially unchanged, but slightly reduced the area of the west side.

The mutual jealousy of the former rival towns found expression in provisions of the act by which each ward was given substantially independent management of its own finances and affairs. Amendments in detail, of this charter, were made from time to time;³⁰ but the first substantial change came from the act approved February 15, 1845, by which the South ward, formed of the land south of the river, was added to the municipality.³¹ The following year, by act approved January 31, 1846, the enlarged community was incorporated as a city.³² The boundaries were somewhat extended and it was divided into five wards—the First and Third wards on the east side of the river, divided by Division street (now Juneau avenue); the Second and Fourth wards west of the river, divided by Cedar street; and the Fifth ward, south of the river—ward lines that have endured.

With the addition of the south side and incorporation as a city, the community became permanently established as a single

²⁸ The resolutions adopted are in Buck, 1, pp. 165, 166, 169.

²⁹ *Laws of 1838-39*, no. 53, p. 114.

³⁰ *Laws of 1839-40*, no. 25, p. 34; 1841-42, p. 34; 1842-43, p. 69; 1843-44, p. 42.

³¹ *Laws of 1845*, p. 41.

³² *Laws of 1846*, p. 164.

Founding of Milwaukee

municipality. But the rivalry of the opposing sides of the river continued, and the imprint of the early rival wards is still on all our municipal affairs. The common council still has its ward committees, vigilant of the wards' interests; and the competition between the wards as to their finances and their relative shares in public improvements is as keen as it was in the early days.

The strength of the local spirit has been shown also in the monuments that have been erected to the founders of the city. Kilbourn is remembered by a west-side park, and his interest in Masonry is evidenced by a west-side lodge, chapter, and council that bear his name. Juneau is honored on the east side by a statue, a park, a place, and an avenue. In the stress of sectional rivalry, the older figures have been obscured. A single street is designated Martin, and the name Vieau is entirely unknown. Yet in fixing the places of the early settlers, Milwaukeeans should remember with Juneau, Kilbourn, and Walker, also Jacques Vieau, the sturdy trader, and Morgan L. Martin, the far-sighted, clear-headed lawyer and man of business, who first conceived and planned the city, and gave his energy, public spirit, and beneficence to its growth and strength.

Wisconsin Historical Society

Waterways and Lumber Interests of Western Wisconsin

By John Milton Holley, A. B.

The halo of romance investing the story of the Northwest Territory attaches largely to that part of it constituting Wisconsin. The last word has not been said, nor the final fact chronicled, concerning the early history of our State and her remarkable resources. It is, however, not the purpose of the writer to try to add to this. He hopes by collating known facts and placing them in proper relation, to awaken a true appreciation of that interrelation of woods and waters, which has, in the last sixty years, wrought so mightily for the State's progress.

From 1634, when first visited by Jean Nicolet, to 1794 when transferred by England to the American government, Wisconsin was chiefly a field for the work of the faithful Jesuit missionary, the paradise of the French voyageur, and the bloody battlefield of numerous Indian tribes. Her timbered riches existed, and the streams which later were to bear upon their bosoms the prostrate bodies of their former protectors then flowed. But not until the middle of the last century did that wholesale slaughter of trees begin, which, though it brought great enrichment to the individual, left to the community a poverty of verdure and natural beauties.

Just when logging and lumbering began, it is difficult to de-

Western Wisconsin

termine. Father Hennepin is credited with having made, in 1680, a canoe trip up the Mississippi, during which he entered and partially described the Wisconsin, Black, Chippewa, and St. Croix rivers. For a century and a half after his visit, this region was almost a *terra incognita*. In 1855, W. J. Gibson presented to this Society a section of a pine tree, showing a cut made by some sharp instrument, which from the concentric circles surrounding it gave evidence of being nearly two hundred years old. This doubtless marked the camping place of some early trappers, or possibly of the wandering father mentioned above.

A traveller, writing of the trees of Wisconsin in 1834, makes no mention of its pine forests, so it seems probable that at that late date they had not attracted special attention. As the lightly-timbered country along the Mississippi developed, settlers seeking homes and fortunes began to explore the lesser streams, and soon entered upon the work which their successors developed

I have selected for consideration the streams visited by Father Hennepin. What would be his emotions, could he visit now the scene of his former journeyings and hardships! A glance at the map will show that the Wisconsin, Black, Chippewa, and St. Croix, with their tributaries, drain nearly if not quite, one half of the State and give access to fully that proportion of her great timber tracts.

It is said that some time prior to 1820, Pierre A. Grignon owned and operated a mill on the upper Wisconsin; but no definite information regarding the matter seems obtainable. According to Mr. Clarke's narrative,¹ the first logs cut on that stream were taken from Pine Island, about ten miles above the present site of Portage, for use in the building of Fort Winnebago about 1832. The work was done by a squad of

¹I am indebted to the courtesy of Hon. John G. Clarke of Wausau, one of the pioneer lumbermen of Wisconsin, for valuable information concerning work on the upper Wisconsin.

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soldiers under command of Lieut. Jefferson Davis, at that time serving under Col. Zachary Taylor.

In 1835 George Whitney built a mill at Point Bausa, that point being the head of navigation. During the next decade but little was done. About 1845, however, the business began to expand, and soon the excellent quality of lumber and the strong demand for it on the part of the growing settlements below, caused the occupation of nearly every available point, and the erection of more than a score of mills. Consequent upon the building of these, numerous settlements sprang up, several of which grew into prosperous and handsome cities, such as Grand Rapids, Stevens Point, Wausau, and Merrill.

A striking feature of the work on this stream was, that practically all logs cut were sawed at the river bank. This was owing to the fact that the nature of the channel was such as to render the driving of logs very difficult. It is related, however, that in 1840 Abraham Wood and David Rowan built a mill at Baraboo, from which point they rafted their manufactured product down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, and thence to the ready markets on that river. This would indicate that some logs were run from the river above. In 1839, Henry Merrill took a raft of lumber from Portage to St. Louis, which was probably the first large enterprise of this sort attempted in that region, though small rafts were occasionally run between local points. A careful estimate made by Mr. Clarke, who has been familiar with the river and its product for sixty years, places the total output of the Wisconsin and tributaries at 7,000,000,000 feet—valued at \$70,000,000.

The method of logging on the Black differed materially from that in vogue upon the Wisconsin. While on the latter, mills were built near the places of cutting, on the Black, owing to the facility with which logs could be driven, by far the greater portion of the cut was floated to the mouth of the river at La Crosse.

From that point, such as were not sawed in the local mills were run in rafts to points in Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri,

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where were located many of the largest and most flourishing mills in the Mississippi valley. Considerable uncertainty exists as to the exact date when lumbering on the Black began. It is claimed by one chronicler that in 1818 a French trader named Rolette built and for a time operated a small mill near the present site of Black River Falls, but nothing definite seems to be known of him or his work; the earliest pioneers of the region found no trace of his operations.

Black River Falls was for many years the only place on that river above La Crosse that attained to any degree of importance as a lumbering point. Many of the parties most interested in timber lands, though resident here, preferred to run their logs to La Crosse rather than saw at home and run the manufactured product to market. It was in the neighborhood of Black River Falls that between 1830 and 1840 a company of Mormons did some lumbering for material with which to build their temple at Nauvoo, Ill.—a memorial of which still remains in the name "Mormon Riffles," given to one of the rapids of the river. In 1839, Jacob Spaulding built, at Black River Falls, the first sawmill of which we have definite record, and inaugurated an industry which later grew to considerable importance.

Increase A. Lapham, writing in 1846 of *Wisconsin and her Resources*, said of the Black River, "at the Falls about 2,000,000 feet of lumber are cut annually;" and John Warren Hunt in 1853 made the statement that "Wisconsin's four great tributaries to the Mississippi produced 122,000,000 feet of lumber annually, of which the Black furnished 15,000,000 feet or thereabout." Forest J. Smith, for many years connected with the office of the Black River Improvement Company at La Crosse, in 1897 made a careful investigation of the records of that office and found that the total output of the river, passing through the company's boom between 1853 and 1897, was 4,920,811,340 feet. Adding to this ten per cent, or 492,000,000 feet for excess of lumber scale over log scale; for logs cut before and after record was kept 250,000,000 feet; for logs cut

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and used above La Crosse 400,000,000, and we have a grand total of 6,042,811,340 feet, the value of which may fairly be estimated at \$80,000,000.

Concerning logging and lumbering on the Chippewa, it has been difficult to obtain anything like a full account, but from such authorities as were available, the following facts have been gleaned. Logging began in 1836, and continued in a small way until 1850, since which date the amount has ranged from 30,000,000 to over 1,000,000,000 feet annually. Many mills were built and operated with varying success, at points on this river and its tributaries in Buffalo, Dunn, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Price, and Pepin counties; and many flourishing cities and towns sprang up, whose beginnings were attributable directly to the lumber interests. Prominent among these are Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, and Menomonie. A large quantity of lumber was manufactured at the mills and no inconsiderable number of logs was run down the river prior to 1867. In that year the Beef Slough Manufacturing, Booming, Log-driving, and Transportation Company was instituted. Its organization was antagonized by certain interests, and sharp contention arose over certain of its acts. Its improvement of the estuaries at the mouth of the Chippewa did, however, greatly facilitate the running of logs and lumber out of that stream into the Mississippi, and proved an important aid to the great traffic which soon developed.

The panic of 1857 caused serious depression in the lumber trade, as it did in so many of the important business interests of the country. A revival soon came, however. Many saw-mill men of the lower river had become interested in the timber of the Chippewa country. Aided by the improvement noted above, they were able to get logs to their mills with much greater facility, and from the date of its completion, the running of logs assumed vast proportions. The total output of this river and its tributaries is estimated at not less than 16,000,000,000 feet, having a value of at least \$160,000,000,

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and the territory producing these results has become one of the notably prosperous sections of the State.

We have now reached, in our investigations, the St. Croix, which forms, for nearly a hundred miles, Wisconsin's north-western boundary. The region drained by this stream and its tributaries rivals its southern neighbors in the richness of its lumber interests. It is of especial historical interest, also, being part of one of the principal routes by which the seventeenth century explorers made their way from the waters of the Great Lakes to those of the great river.

As in the districts already treated of, work in the forests of the St. Croix began in a small way early in the second third of the last century.² In the winter of 1836-37 the first logs were cut, and in 1838 a company was formed, which "opened the lumber trade of the St. Croix valley, and for a number of years supplied the building material to the inhabitants of the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri, bordering on the Mississippi between the St. Croix River and St. Louis."³

Up to 1843 the shipments of this company consisted solely of sawed lumber, lath, and shingles. The high water of that spring, however, caused the company's booms to give way, and the entire stock of logs was carried down the river. At Stillwater these logs were collected, and two rafts of 500,000 feet each were run from that point to St. Louis. From this time the business grew with rapidity, and thousands of rafts followed the two fated ones, whose enforced journey presaged the enormous traffic that was to follow. So was seeming disaster turned to enormous benefit. The total product of this district to date is, in round figures, 16,000,000,000 feet, valued conservatively at \$160,000,000. One half of this, or 8,000,000,000 feet, valued at \$80,000,000 may fairly be set down to Wisconsin.

² Indebtedness is acknowledged to a paper on the lumber interests of this region, prepared by Hon. E. W. Durant of Stillwater, Minn., for the Minnesota Historical Society.

³ *Minnesota Historical Collections*, x, p. 349.

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sin's credit. While the other rivers mentioned have practically ceased their yield, the St. Croix has still, in its upper reaches, large tracts of uncut timber, the marketing of which will place her safely in the lead among the lumber-producing streams of western Wisconsin.

In the early days of the industry, rafts were floated down the Mississippi to their destination, guided in their course by great oars or "sweeps," as they were called. These great hulks, from five hundred to one thousand feet in length, and two hundred to three hundred feet in width, fitted at each end with five or more of these sweeps, and manned with a crew of twenty men or more, presented a picturesque appearance. Many were the dangers incurred and disasters suffered; but the hardy raftsmen knew no fear and quailed before no danger, and the generous wages paid, compensated for all hardships.

In the early sixties an innovation was introduced, which caused a complete revolution in raft navigation. Capt. C. A. Bradley is credited with the first experiment in the new method, when in 1864 he made a successful trip towing a raft with the steamer "Minnie Wills" from the mouth of the St. Croix to Clinton, Iowa. His venture was promptly imitated, and by the end of the decade the towboat had practically supplanted the floating process. For a time the sweeps at the bow of the raft were retained to aid in directing its course; but it was not long before this unwieldy instrument gave way to the bowboat—a small boat placed across the bow of the raft at right angles to the current, which readily directed the raft to starboard or port as the towing boat might require. At one time more than one hundred steamers were employed in this work, and a new element was introduced into commerce as the result of the evolution of the lumber interest.

It has been possible within the limits of this paper to give but the barest outline of a story replete with interest, and presenting figures which almost stagger the imagination. The streams treated of, embouching into the Mississippi within a distance of a hundred and eighty miles, have furnished to-

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ward the building of the nation 37,000,000,000 feet of lumber, and added to Wisconsin's wealth \$870,000,000.

Strong, resolute, fearless men were needed for the accomplishing of these results, and such were not wanting. As one has said, "it was inherent ability, not wealth, that made these lumbermen. This was a great industry, but greater than the forests they conquered and better than the wealth they earned, is the good they contributed to the national life." We may, like Silas Strong, deprecate the ravages of the woodman's axe, which "in an hour lays low the forest monarch of a hundred years," but we must admire the audacious zeal and pluck of those early pioneers. "They builded better than they knew." Seeking to carve out of the virgin woods, homes and fortunes for themselves, they utilized two elements, woods and waterways, which Providence had for ages been preparing; and through their cooperation, opened the way for the enrichment and upbuilding of the State.

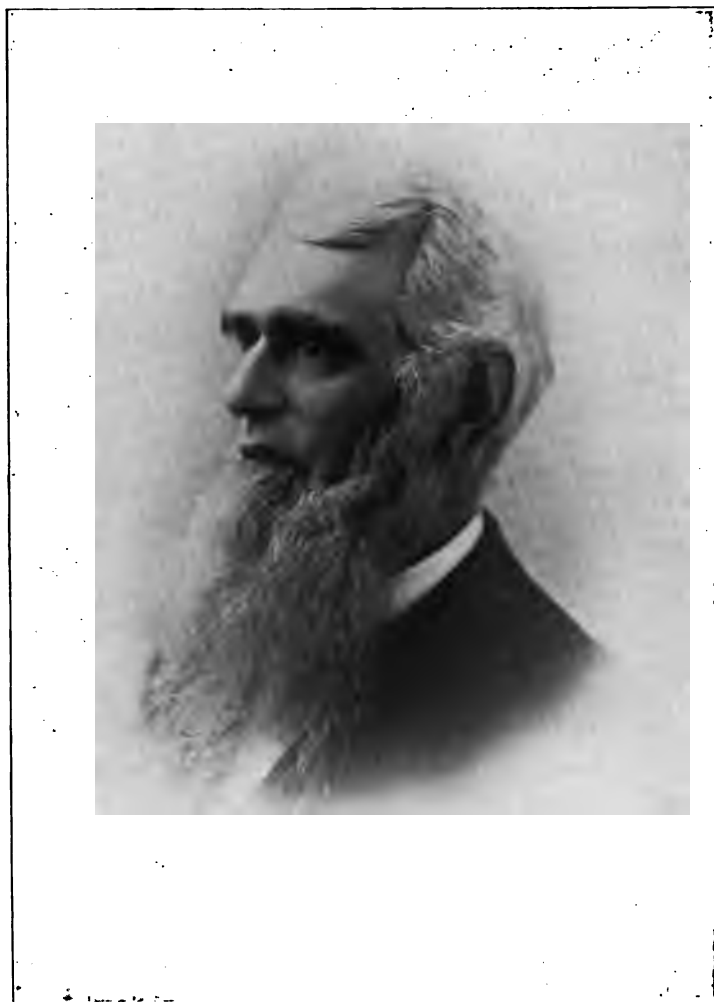
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Stephen Favill, a Lake Mills Pioneer

By Elisha William Keyes

During the decade of 1840, many pioneers from the Eastern states, whose influence has been emphatically manifested through the succeeding decades, made their homes in Wisconsin Territory. There was a tide of such immigration flowing in from 1837 to 1840, but it was not strong. The large numbers began to arrive soon after 1840. The greater portion of these first pioneers had, previous to their coming, fastened their thought upon some portion of the new territory wherein they intended to make their homes. While a few came by wagon around the southern end of Lake Michigan, the large majority landed from vessels at Milwaukee, and from that point started for the interior.

The county of Jefferson possessed many attractive features for the first settlers. It was then considered inland, being fifty miles or more from Lake Michigan. To get there was to move into the wilderness. The line of travel was through a region of great attractiveness, over prairie and through woodland, wild and not improved, almost uninhabited. The splendid country to be found in the county of Milwaukee and in the lake country of Waukesha County, was not sufficient to deter the early settlers of Jefferson in their onward march. They were pushing forward to that promised land which had



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for so long taken possession of their imaginations, and they would not be contented with any other location.

Most of these pioneers came with the intention of becoming farmers, of securing ownership of land to be fashioned into farms. This was the limit of their ambition. But a portion came intending to pursue the avocations of tradesman or mechanic. They were, however, all inspired with a similar ambition—to secure to themselves and their families more or less of the public domain, which had so long existed in primitive isolation.

The country now included in the townships of Aztalan, Lake Mills, Milford, and Waterloo drew many settlers within its borders. It was finely wooded and watered, unsurpassed in general advantages by any portion of the Territory. A few settlers had grouped at Aztalan, on the banks of Crawfish River, and a few others at Lake Mills. To the latter place my father moved his family in September, 1837; after the construction of a log house, during the two or three following years, he built a saw and grist-mill. The tide of settlement flowed in slowly, but increased proportionately, year by year. Fathers and mothers in the prime of life came with their sons and daughters. They came as seekers after land and found it surrounding them on every hand, only needing to be claimed. Among these families, with numerous sons and daughters, which settled near Lake Mills, was that of the Favills. Descended from good old Revolutionary stock, John, the founder of the family in America, served in the Continental army. The Wisconsin branch of the family also held Revolutionary honors through their maternal ancestor, whose father and grandfather were both in service, the latter with the rank of captain. After the war, the founder of the family settled in the town of Manheim, Herkimer County, New York, where he engaged extensively in farming. The old stock were farmers, and the new mostly followed the same occupation. From Herkimer County, the Wisconsin branch of the family moved to Jeffer-

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son County. Descendants of the original family can be found in many of the states of the Union.

John Favill, the Wisconsin pioneer, was a sturdy farmer; older than most of the settlers, upon his arrival he was past the age of active labor, and spent his time in satisfied leisure in the companionship of his descendants. His sons and daughters, pioneers of the family in the Territory, settled near Lake Mills in the years 1844 and 1845. I remember them well, from the period of their first arrival. Their coming was heralded as an auspicious event, and they received an eager welcome, being recognized as adding much to the meagre settlement then existing. The Favill sons, in the order of their ages, were Elijah, Alpheus, John Jr., Stephen, and William. They were all fine types of early pioneers. Agriculture seemed to be their first desire, and by them farms were selected, cultivated, and improved. One of them, John Jr., later entered the field of medicine; the others all held true to their first occupation, and dwelt upon their lands.

Stephen Favill, the subject of this sketch, on the arrival of the family at once became prominently associated with the best thought and purposes of his new environment. His versatility of talent, his adaptability to general affairs, and his quick comprehension of situations, made him a most successful citizen; and made his judgment and advice of great value to his friends and neighbors during the following years. Society was new, and everyone seemed to be trying to seek out agreeable and valuable associations. The best of feeling prevailed among all classes. In this connection it may not be irrelevant to mention the names of three young men who became fast friends, and whose friendship lasted for over sixty years, until the recent death of the senior, Stephen Favill. This trio consisted of Stephen Favill, Elisha W. Keyes, and Robert Fargo. The first had arrived at the years of his majority; the other two were in their teens. This slight disparity in age made no difference in the equality of the associ-

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ation. This friendship I mention only as an incident in the life and character of the person under consideration.

From the first, Mr. Favill was a farmer, and was obliged to labor to subdue the soil. He was industrious and frugal. Notwithstanding the claims upon his time in the pursuit of his calling, he found many opportunities of doing much for the benefit and advantage of the neighborhood in which he lived. The school and church found in him an ardent supporter. He was always active in maintaining good fellowship among all those with whom he came in contact. He was emphatically a man of peace; and his influence was pronounced in all matters which tended to improve the society in which he moved. His voice and words left an impression of great kindness and good feeling, and his presence always illumined with good cheer every circle which he entered, whether the school, the church, or social gathering. He was a man of the highest character and unsullied honor, ever holding the confidence of his fellows. During his long and busy life no aspersions were ever cast upon his character. He only seemed intent on acting well his part, believing that in so doing all the honor lies. He had no ambition to enter the realm of politics, nevertheless he gave his hearty support to those principles which his judgment considered best suited to improve society.

It is an old proverb that "opportunity makes the man." This is not literally true, but it is true that unless the occasion presents itself the man will not develop his latent powers or take the lead in public affairs. Mr. Favill had the ability to make quick response to any such demand, which would have given him a wider sphere of usefulness and identified him with the growth of the State. He was content to pursue the even tenor of his way, and to do good as he had opportunity.

The first and largest product of the early pioneer farmers was wheat, but it soon became apparent that this crop was uncertain and not sufficiently profitable, therefore the wiser and shrewder turned their attention to the greater possibilities of

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the dairy business. The agitation of the dairy question in Jefferson County created deep interest. Mr. Favill was among the first to advocate a move in that direction. He at once mastered the subject and proceeded energetically to convert his fellow farmers to his new theory of farming. While at this time there was no especial market for such products, other than a local one, he argued that increasing production would create a market and establish a profitable price. At first his efforts did not meet with success, farmers were slow to change their methods of management. However, he was not discouraged. He entered upon the new line of farming with the greatest enthusiasm, and worked the Favill dairy farm to its fullest extent. At first it produced butter; soon after, cheese, and the business continued to grow and spread throughout the length and breadth of Jefferson County, until today we find that county one of the best dairy producers in the West. The credit for its start is largely due to Stephen Favill and his associates, who labored to develop this source of wealth for the farmers of the State.

The dairy business at first was managed in primitive fashion. Facilities for the successful manufacture of butter and cheese were limited, and the product was not great. It was before the days of railroads, and the cheese from the Favill farm, although of a superior quality, was sold at a nominal price, and peddled from wagons, or disposed of locally at Madison, Watertown, or Janesville. From the small beginning on the Favill farm in the early years the dairy business spread over the entire Territory, until now it is one of the most profitable of our industries. The Favill Grove people, under the leadership of Stephen Favill, were among the first farmers in Wisconsin to engage largely in the keeping of cows, and thus formed the basis of Mr. Favill's factory. The Lake Mills cheese factory early became famous, under his management, for the amount and quality of its product, throughout the entire Northwest. It was the first factory built in Jefferson County. It might almost be said, that, throughout Wisconsin, Stephen Favill

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was the master spirit of the whole undertaking. He early saw the success which would surely follow the manufacture of butter and cheese. His first start in the business was brought about under adverse circumstances. At that time it was not profitable, prices were not commensurate with the labor. Nevertheless he did not falter, or become discouraged. Through the screen of the future he saw the possibilities which were to follow.

As time sped on, it was found that the industry needed to be protected and conserved by organized effort. To that end Mr. Favill was among the first who, nearly forty years ago, became interested in organizing the Dairymen's Association of Wisconsin. In this he was a fellow worker with Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard, who has always ably and well represented the dairy interests in State and nation. Mr. Favill was one of the seven men who at Watertown in February, 1872, organized the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association. The others were W. D. Hoard, A. D. Favill, H. C. Drake, Walter S. Green, Chester Hazen, and H. F. Dousman. Probably no body of men ever builded more wisely for the future of their State. This association has been one of the powerful agencies in the up-building of intelligent and advanced agriculture. Mr. Favill was twice elected its president, and was foremost in its councils. Later, when the business was firmly established on a paying basis, Mr. Favill became associated with other organizations which had this interest in view, and the business was protected by legislation which tended to the consummation of its great success.

The first pioneers of a new country are not usually the ones who gain the greatest wealth; but those who come at a later period, with more capital, take advantage of the situation their predecessors have created. But the achievements of those first in the field of enterprise should never be forgotten, and a hearty tribute should be paid by those subsequently reaping the advantages.

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The following is the noble tribute paid to Mr. Favill by Robert Fargo of Lake Mills, his life-long friend and neighbor:

I came to know Stephen Favill in his early manhood, and came in touch with his life at more points than any person now living outside his own family. And it is a pleasure (saddened by his death) to bear testimony to his exalted character. Honesty, sincerity, fidelity, and purity of life were among his marked characteristics. Benevolence and charity were attested every day of his life. He wore no frills. By his code of ethics, "character, not logic, was the passport at Heaven's gate."

He was a man of great versatility, and could readily grapple with new and untried problems that arise in a new country. Beside that, his lot was cast in a new era, where new industries and inviting fields for enterprise were constantly opening, and with his ardent temperament he strove in several lines for reasonable success.

Were I to write of his interest in and care for the fatherless, the orphaned ones, of the sacrifices made in behalf of objects of benevolence and charity that have come under my observation, of his self-denial in the interest of others, some might think it overwrought or fiction. And with what serenity he passed through life, whether good or ill betide; and with what courage and fortitude he uncomplainingly approached the end of life in the confident expectation of reaching "the better land." Why should he not? In his social relations, in his domestic life, in his political action, in his Christian career, he acted always with the same calm deliberation and fidelity to his highest and best conceptions of right and duty.

Although the main purpose of this article has been only to deal with the career of Stephen Favill, it seems appropriate to write into the history of the State, with honorable mention, others of the Favill family, including the succeeding generation.

Twin sons of Elijah, John and Henry, born on the Lake Mills farm and educated for the ministry, have become justly celebrated in their high calling, and are at present located, one at Peoria, Ill., and the other at La Crosse, Wis. By their zeal, eloquence, ability, and devotion to their duties, they are pursuing lives of great usefulness and winning enviable reputations.

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John Favill Jr., one of the early physicians of Madison, achieved an honorable career as a successful practitioner. His high sense of honor, his purity of life, with his fine ability and devotion to his profession, commended him strongly to the esteem and confidence of the wide circle of friends in which he moved. His only son, Henry Baird Favill, educated for the profession of medicine, succeeded to his father's practice in Madison. But later he concluded to enter a wider field which presented greater opportunities for advancement in his profession, and he is now one of the leading and successful physicians in the city of Chicago.

The only child and daughter of Stephen Favill is the wife of Rev. Dr. Eugene G. Updike, pastor of the First Congregational church in Madison, with whom during the latter years of his life, her father made his home.

At the summer home of his son-in-law, in Lake Mills, amid the beauty of early autumn, on the shore of one of Wisconsin's loveliest lakes, on September 19, 1906, Stephen Favill departed this life at the ripe old age of eighty-four years, and in the cemetery near at hand the old pioneer lies at rest.

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Agoston Haraszthy

By Verne Seth Pease

In the comitat of Bacs-Bodrog (Bacska), Hungary, about the year 1810, was born into the world that restless, pioneering spirit, known in central Wisconsin as Count Agoston Haraszthy. The location of the family home, Futak, is on the east bank of the Danube, somewhat south of the town of Zombor, county seat for Bacs-Bodrog, which lies immediately to the south of the compound comitat of Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis Kun, in the elbow-bend of the Danube, which bounds it on the west and south. Agoston was the only son of Charles Haraszthy. The exact date of his birth has not been discovered; but his eldest son, Gaza,¹ enlisted in the army of the United States July 31, 1849, which would seem to raise the presumption that the natal day is somewhat earlier than 1812—the date usually given in publications² and fixed by the surviving members of the family with whom it is possible to communicate. Besides this presumptive proof, is to be considered the memory of men now living, who knew Haraszthy during the forties, and

¹ Arpad Haraszthy, *Memorial*, California commandery, Loyal Legion, Circular 49 (Nov. 15, 1900).

² *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xiv, p. 79; Menefee, *Historical and Descriptive Sketch Book of Napa, Sonoma, etc.* (Napa, 1873), pp. 287-290.



Agoston Haraszthy
From portrait in Portage Public Library

Agoston Haraszthy

who without hesitation say that he was then a man more than 40 years of age. Supposing Haraszthy was born in 1812, and the son, Gaze, was only seventeen years of age at the time of his enlistment, then the child was born when Haraszthy was only 20 years old. This is not impossible, but is a crowding of events out of the usual course.

Of his ancestry little is known from record. It is claimed he was of ancient lineage, and this is probably true, for the Magyars were a people to whom antiquity was a common heritage, family pride a positive impetus, and ancestral glory a tangible asset. During his residence in Wisconsin (1840-48), he was universally known as Count Haraszthy. Noble lineage in Hungary is not necessarily followed by a title so exalted as count, for there are many of lesser degree. It is said that he inherited the rank of "Mocha,"³ which in feudal days would have entitled him to a retinue of three hundred noblemen on state occasions or in war. The same authority states that the family record extended to the year 1214; and while a written account is not available, the presumption seems to favor an ancient ancestry and some degree of nobility. It is sometimes stated that the grandfather of the subject of this sketch became possessed of democratic convictions and renounced all heraldic pretensions and hereditaments. Certain it is, after leaving Wisconsin, Haraszthy seems to have given up his title of count, and was thenceforth known as Colonel Haraszthy; even his son, Arpad, in his contributions to periodical literature, refers to his father as "the late Colonel Haraszthy."⁴ Yet there was about the man a certain bearing, natural and unstudied, that gave to the title of count an air of fitness and plausibility. Self-contained, commanding, superior, without the suggestion of haughtiness—he was one of those unusual characters to whose mien and name humanity accords a titled preface.

³ Letter from Madam Ida C. Hancock, and miscellaneous letters and data regarding Haraszthy, in the Wisconsin Historical Library.

⁴ *Overland Monthly*, January, 1872.

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Quite the reverse was Charles Haraszthy, father of our subject. A man of scholarly habit, he set himself diligently, upon his arrival in Wisconsin during the summer of 1842, to acquiring the English language, which he soon mastered because of his proficiency in Latin. In him were none of the aggressive traits that distinguished the son. It seemed as if the fiery blood of the Magyar nobility had passed one generation in its flow, so gentle was the elder man. It is more than possible that the Haraszthys had joined with many others in renouncing the old feudal titles, as there had been at one time almost a mania for such renunciation, especially by the middle-class and lesser nobility. From 1301 to 1526, under the elective monarchy, the titled gentry had steadily encroached on the rights of the peasantry and middle classes, until these elements of the population were reduced to serfdom and penury. When the peasants, tradesmen, and manufacturers would no longer yield to the rapacious nobility, the warfare became intestine—the strong nobles against the weak. Then Hungary awoke—many of the nobility became democratic, divided their estates among their serfs, and openly joined the downtrodden in a general demand for the restoration of the old Magyar liberties. The Haraszthys may have taken part in this general movement. It seems certain that the family was at one time of the privileged class; when the remnant of it appeared in Wisconsin, Charles Haraszthy was the living embodiment of the doctrine of the equality of man; his son Agoston shared his democratic convictions, and yet had the bearing of one in whom centuries of aristocratic ancestry were playing a potent, but unconscious influence.

Early in the spring of 1840 Agoston Haraszthy, with a kinsman, Charles Halasz, set out for America. The latter was young, but eighteen years of age. Whether Haraszthy was in any degree connected with the liberal movement then developing in Hungary under the leadership of Baron Nicholas Wesselenyi and Louis Kossuth, is not clear, although it is remembered that Haraszthy claimed this as a motive influence.

Agoston Haraszthy

From a study of his character one cannot well understand how a revolution could be brewing in his neighborhood, especially one that invited to daring and adventure, without securing his participation. Up to 1839 the liberal movement had been largely a matter of intrigue and secret organization; but by then it had gained such strength that the Viennese court arbitrarily imprisoned the two most intelligent and dangerous reformers, Wesselenyi and Kossuth. Many conspirators took to flight, and Haraszthy may have been of the number. But the late Charles Halasz, before the Sauk County Old-Settlers' Association, at its first annual meeting, said, "We left Hungary for no reason, except to wander."⁵ They shipped from Hamburg March 3, 1840, on the packet "Sampson," with the intention of going to Florida—a section of the country then in the world's eye. But on ship-board they fell in with Adolph Rendtorff,⁶ a German immigrant bound for the Northwest; and it was agreed that the three, with Edmond Rendtorff, a brother of Adolph, already in Illinois, should settle together. Wisconsin was chosen as their future home, because of the description in Capt. Frederick Marryat's *A Diary in America* (1839). This widely-read author of that day had been entertained handsomely in Fort Winnebago,⁷ had navigated the Wisconsin River from Portage to Prairie du Chien, and had well described the beauty and richness of the country through which he passed. To make the destination of the adventure certain, some Englishmen, who were taken on the ship off the south of England, bound for Mineral Point, Wisconsin, to investigate the lead deposits, added their testimony.⁸ The "Sampson" landed in New York, and the party proceeded up the Hudson by boat and to Buffalo by the Erie canal. Here they shipped

⁵ Sauk County (Wis.) Old Settlers' Association *Transactions*, 1872, p. 17.

⁶ *Outline Sketches of Sauk County*, II, p. 63.

⁷ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xiv, pp. 94, 95.

⁸ *Sketches of Sauk County*, II, p. 39.

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by steamer to Milwaukee, arriving early in May. At Detroit, Adolph Rendtorff temporarily parted company with Haraszthy and Halasz, going direct to Illinois to join his brother Edmond, who had then been in this country seventeen months.

After a few days in Milwaukee, Haraszthy and Halasz bought three horses and secured an interpreter. The services of this functionary were said by Halasz to have cost them two dollars a day. They reconnoitered the country to the west of Milwaukee, plat in hand, and finally came upon a stretch that suited them. Why they did not proceed at once to the banks of the Wisconsin River, according to pre-arrangement, does not appear; but they settled upon a tract of land near Rock River, above Lake Koshkonong,^o made an entry of the land, had a log house and a shed built. An ox-team was purchased, and some implements with which to begin farming operations; and such goods as they had brought with them from the old country were moved from Milwaukee, and life took on a business face in the heart of the wood. But hunting was good and fish were easily taken, and these pleasing occupations divided the time of the adventurers with the more serious matter of carving a home out of the forest. But when grass on the nearby marshes reached good height, they worked hard cutting a winter's supply of hay for their cattle. The shed was well stocked, for all the allurements of the chase; although Halasz afterward spoke of the hired help that shared with the inexperienced pioneers the burden of the labors.

The region in which they settled has long been famous for soil fertility and also as a breeding-place for a great variety of mosquitoes. It seems that they were very troublesome of nights, and in that early day there was no available means for protection from their ravages. The pioneers suffered, and on a particular night a fire was kindled to smudge the pest back to its native heath in the adjacent marsh. But the mosquitoes were persistent, and in desperation Haraszthy took a wisp of

^o *Ibid.*, p. 60.

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dry hay, and lighting it, swung the torch about. A spark lit in the hay shed. In a moment the visible product of the days of toil on the wild-hay marsh was in flames. Several loaded pistols and double-barreled guns had been deposited on the hay, and a keg of powder had been placed therein to avoid the sparks that were inevitable in a cabin of primitive construction and household operations. The adventurers ran for their lives; the flames made a clean sweep of the permanent improvements; the guns, pistols, and powder keg performed their functions in due time. But the horses and oxen were unscathed, and with these as a nucleus, the pioneers set off to the westward to hunt the El Dorado of Captain Marryat's *Dairy in America*. It is said that about the time of the fire catastrophe, they learned that they were trespassers on the land they had occupied for a few months. The land-office had erred in its plat, for the tract had been entered by others the previous year.

From Lake Koshkonong they made their way to Janesville, then containing but one log house. On to Madison, the territorial capital and a thriving village; then to Berry Haney's, now Cross Plains; and finally to Wisconsin River, at the point agreed upon with Adolph Rendtorff, upon the packet "Sampson." As they reached the summit of the bluffs that skirt this beautiful stream on the southeast, and looked on the panorama stretching away to the northwest, Haraszthy gave expression to his pleasure in these words: "*Eureka! Eureka! Italia! Italia!*"¹⁰

This was near the middle of July, 1840. Their paradise was already claimed by a few Americans, and Haraszthy bought a small piece of river frontage from Burk Fairchild, one of the earliest settlers. A return trip was made to Milwaukee for supplies, and it is said that the summer and fall were mostly given over to the hunting of deer, prairie chicken, and

¹⁰Sauk County Old Settlers' Association *Trans.*, 1872, p. 7.

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pigeon. The serious affairs of life occupied enough of their time to arrange for the building of a log house, where they resided when, in the autumn, Adolph and Edmond Rendtorff joined them in accordance with their pre-arrangement. In his written recollections, Edmond Rendtorff says that when he and his brother Adolph arrived at Prairie du Sac they were met by Haraszthy and Halasz and "some Germans they had working for them." What the nature of this employment was, does not appear, although it is possible they had already started upon some of the many projects of development that they afterward undertook—all before the condition of the country justified them.¹¹

Later in the fall Haraszthy made a trip to Milwaukee, and while there made the acquaintance of an Englishman named Robert Bryant—a man of social worth and some financial resources. This chance acquaintance marked the beginning of an epoch for the little settlement on Wisconsin River. Mr. Bryant was induced, by Haraszthy's eloquence, to visit the proposed town-site, where now stands the village of Sauk City. A partnership was arranged between Bryant and Haraszthy, probably covering a wide range of enterprise, although the building of a town was the principal undertaking of their joint effort. Bryant bought of Berry Haney, the reformed stage-driver, who was the first upon the land, his claim, paying \$1,000 for it. Although there were few public records at that time, where conveyances might be legally preserved (the land office for this section was not yet opened), it seems that this transfer covered the present town-site of Sauk City and extended back some distance from the river. If Bryant became a member of the pioneer colony for any considerable time, it does not appear from any of the earliest recorded instruments bearing his name. He conveyed first as Robert Bryant, of Sauk County, Territory of Wisconsin, and the year following as a "citizen of Milwaukie." Bryant bought Haney's

¹¹ *Sketches of Sauk County*, II, p. 71.

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claim apparently late in the fall of 1840, presumably on the joint account of Haraszthy and Bryant; but when the land came upon the market in October, 1843, it was entered by Charles Haraszthy, father of Agoston.

How the year of 1841 was passed is not recorded, unless we accept the statement made by Mr. Halasz at the old settlers' meeting, as covering the life they led at this time. "Why we stayed on the Wisconsin River we knew not. We were not used to that kind of scenery, nor to the mode of getting a living. But we stayed." They may have had the Haney claim surveyed during that summer, as has been stated, although the plat was not recorded until the year 1845. It is more probable that the allurements of hunting and fishing drew their attention, for their commercial and industrial enterprises were then scarcely begun. It is probable that some food crops were grown on the open prairie, an easy task at any time, although it is not to be presumed that more was raised than was needed for use by man and beast in that immediate community, as there was no market. The Rev. T. M. Fullerton, a frontier itinerant preacher, read from his journal, before the Sauk County Old Settlers' Association,¹² the following: "June 23, 1841—There is here a Hungarian Count—so he calls himself—who claims to have large quantities of money, and is expending it liberally in improvements. There is also an Englishman here [Bryant, of course] who claims to have been a Lord in the old country. He is in partnership with the Count. They both look like savages, wearing a long beard above as well as below the mouth. And they are the great men of the place, and others adopt their customs, and make themselves as ridiculous as possible." At the time of this reading (1872), Mr. Fullerton wore a beard, and confessed to the "havoc 30 years will make in one's opinions of taste." As a young preacher, ardent and zealous, he foreswore whiskers and evidently all who cultivated such facial appendages; but

¹² *Transactions*, 1872, p. 11.

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his meagre description of the personal characteristics of Agoston Haraszthy has value, because it is almost the only one extant for that period of his life.

In the spring of 1842 Count Haraszthy returned to Europe and the following summer brought out his wife, Eleanora de Dodinsky; their three sons, Gaza, Attila F., and Arpad; his father and mother. The mother soon died, and the father afterward married the mother, or mother-in-law, of the late William H. Clark, Sauk City's pioneer attorney. In the selection of names for his sons, Haraszthy had particular regard to the past glory of Hungary. Gaza, the eldest, was named for the fourth ducal sovereign (usually spelled Geyza), who came into power in the year 972; Attila F., for the hero, more or less mythical, under whose strong hand the Huns crossed the river Don, established themselves in Pannonia and threw off the authority of Rome; Arpad the conqueror, was the first of the ducal dynasty that began in 889, the son of Almos, who led the Magyar hordes over the Carpathians and subjugated Hungary and Transylvania; Bela, the youngest son, born at Sauk City, was named for the sixth king, or tenth sovereign, of the Arpad dynasty, who ascended the throne in the year 1061.

From the time of his arrival the elder Haraszthy became intensely popular. We are told that all who knew him in his frontier home regarded him with esteem and veneration. He was generally known as the "Old General," although he was sometimes spoken of as the "Old Count." His studies had led him into natural science, and soon after arriving in Wisconsin he opened an apothecary shop, and was accounted a good chemist. This drug store he continued to conduct until late in the year 1848, when, with his son Agoston and their families, he set out for Madison to prepare for the overland trip to California. Many tales are yet current of the parental devotion of the gentle father to the enthusiastic son. "Mein son, Agoston," was the most agreeable subject for the father's conversation; the adventures, the commercial enterprises, the hunting

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excursions of the younger Haraszthy, were topics that called forth hearty praise from the elder. When the son was at home, the father haunted his presence and followed him about from place to place. He seemed to worship in the son what he lacked in his own individuality—the spirit of daring. In his reference to the Haraszthys before the Sauk County Old Settlers' Association, the late William H. Clark said: "Who that ever knew can forget the 'Old General', the father of the count! Father and only son and child, in the structure of their minds, in their habits, tastes, and dispositions, they were the very antipodes of each other, as unlike as ever could be. Nevertheless their attachment for each other was unbounded. Naught but death would separate them; where went the son, there accompanied or followed the father. In sunshine and storm, through good and evil report alike, he cherished 'mein son Agoston,' as he called him."¹³

With the arrival of his family, Haraszthy began a series of industrial and commercial activities that lasted to the end of 1848, when he suddenly pulled up stakes and moved on westward. Unfortunately, the records of those early days are incomplete, and those who participated in or observed the erratic manoeuvres of the firm of Haraszthy and Bryant have died. Hence, in an enumeration of their various enterprises, no effort at chronological order will be attempted, save as the surviving records cover all or a part of such endeavor.

Frequent mention in the reminiscences of those days is made of Haraszthy's ventures in steam-boating. William H. Clark mentions that Agoston Haraszthy was engaged in steam-boating on the Wisconsin River and even on the lower Mississippi.¹⁴ This appears to be the only statement by a contemporary, of such extensive operations. Other such references base themselves on this of Clark's. But the written recollections of Edmond Rendtorff recount the adventures of the packet "Rock River," in which Haraszthy and Bryant owned

¹³ Sauk County Old Settlers' Association *Trans.*, 1872, p. 8.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

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a share. Rendtorff was for a time clerk, and recounts three round trips between Galena and Fort Snelling (St. Paul), and one trip from Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien) to Fort Winnebago (Portage) and return. The craft was frozen in at its dock when they got back to Prairie du Chien, and, except for some thrilling experiences he had in attempting her release, no further mention is made of the "Rock River."¹⁵ The firm of Haraszthy and Bryant had a way of abandoning any enterprise of which it tired, with an abruptness really heroic; and it is probable that this precarious venture—for steam-boating was then a dangerous and uncertain business—was dropped after one season's experience.

At an early day Haraszthy operated a ferry boat across the Wisconsin at Sauk City. The first record of it is in a deed of conveyance from Robert Bryant, dated October 14, 1844,¹⁶ granting to Augustus Haraszthy the right to land ferry boats at any point on the river without incurring liability to him (Bryant), and in which the grantor bound himself not to transfer to any other person a like privilege. Haraszthy sought in this document to make his ferry franchise exclusive and perpetual. This conveyance is the first recorded in Sauk County bearing the name of Haraszthy. The ferry was operated many years. John C. Hawley, of Mazomanie, Dane County, worked on the boat, beginning June, 1847, and writes under date of January, 1906,¹⁷ that the boat, at the time of his service, was under a fourteen years' lease to Robert Richards. The boy Hawley knew Haraszthy and has recorded a lively picture of his personal appearance and characteristics, as will appear later in this sketch. This boat was pushed with poles, no other power being used, and it was Hawley's duty to steer it. Foot passengers were carried over in a skiff. Soon after, horse-power was instituted to move the

¹⁵ *Sketches of Sauk County*, II, p. 71.

¹⁶ Sauk County register's office, 1.

¹⁷ Miscellaneous MSS. on Haraszthy, in Wisconsin Historical Library.

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ponderous craft, which had capacity for three teams and wagons.

Early in the operations of the firm of Haraszthy and Bryant a brick yard was opened and the manufacture of brick undertaken. This was in operation during 1842, as we find that October 25, of that year,¹⁸ Robert Bryant filed a mortgage to secure indebtedness of the firm to the amount of \$1,000, which mortgage covered all the brick in the brick yard of Haraszthy and Bryant, seventeen cows, two yokes of cattle, a span of horses, sofa, and "peanna." There is now standing in Sauk City a dwelling, built for a store, which has in its walls brick from this ill-timed manufacturing enterprise. This house was built by Haraszthy and was occupied by him at the time he left for the West. This mortgage, covering so much of the personal property of the firm, even to household effects of value, would seem to discredit the statement that Haraszthy brought from Hungary with his family in the summer of 1842, "\$150,000 in money, besides family portraits and plate."¹⁹ Other mortgages that were recorded from time to time during his operations in Sauk City, indicate that he had engaged in his undertakings no large sums of money as working capital.

All authorities, written and verbal, agree that early in their 20-partnership operations, a retail merchandising store was established. It is said that they erected a brick building to accommodate their business as early as 1842. That is possible, although the spring and early summer was given by the senior partner to his return to Hungary and the bringing out of his family. This store building still stands on the main street of Sauk City, facing the river near the bridge entrance, and is in a tolerable state of preservation. This commercial venture continued for several years, surely until the summer of 1847. Three mortgages were executed by Agoston Haraszthy to dif-

¹⁸ Dane County register's office, 1.

¹⁹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xiv, p. 80.

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ferent mortgagees in New York City, evidently to secure indebtedness for merchandise. These mortgages were recorded in Dane County, probably because the first was made before Sauk County was fully organized and books of record provided. This is for \$1,000, dated August, 1844, to J. R. Walters. The second, dated November 7, 1846, was to secure \$2,000 to Alfred Edwards of New York; the third, likewise to Edwards, was dated March 13, 1847, to secure forty-four notes, to a dozen or more different creditors, aggregating \$8,273.71. Affairs then seem to have reached a crisis, which culminated that year in practical bankruptcy. Besides the store in Sauk City, Agoston Haraszthy conducted one at Baraboo, in connection with J. C. Grapel,²⁰ a brother-in-law of Edmond Rendtorff. The building in which this was located was the first frame structure to be erected in the Baraboo valley. It was built in the year 1845, although the land was not bought until February 20th of the next year, as appears in the record of a deed from Rosaline Peck.²¹ The consideration was \$1,000 and the conveyance covered one hundred and sixty acres. In his written reminiscences, James A. Maxwell recites that he visited Baraboo in the winter of 1846-47 and "found Haraszthy with a store of goods"; in the spring of 1848 he moved there and set up housekeeping in the Haraszthy store. The Baraboo venture closed between the winter of 1846-47 and the spring of 1848. Without doubt the small patronage of the sparsely settled country, the scarcity of money, and above all else, the freedom with which Haraszthy extended credit, proved his commercial undoing, the culmination coming soon in the wake of the heavy mortgage of March 31, 1847; for, when Charles Naffz arrived in Sauk City, July, 1848, Haraszthy was no longer a merchant.²²

On his character as a town builder and boomer, rests the

²⁰ *Sketches of Sauk County*, v, p. 8.

²¹ Sauk County register's office, 1.

²² Statement of Naffz to the author.

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fame of Agoston Haraszthy in Wisconsin. The fireside tales of his prowess as a hunter, his courtly manners, his distinguished and aristocratic bearing, his picturesque dress, fill the hills and valleys of Sauk County. But these are growing more vague and dim with the rushing years. Sometime early in the partnership career of Haraszthy and Bryant, there was platted, where is now the village of Sauk City, a town-site which was named Haraszthy. The plat was filed for record with the register of deeds for Sauk County on April 26, 1845, and was drawn into volume one. This survey was made by Charles O. Baxter, at what time is not shown, and the plat made by the surveyor was certified by William H. Canfield, then county surveyor. This town-site comprised fifty blocks, twenty-six of which were sub-divided into lots. The survey still stands, except that some of the remaining twenty-four blocks have since been cut into lots, although the name has been twice changed—first to Westfield, then to Sauk City. The title to the lands covered by the survey and plat was in Charles Haraszthy, Robert Bryant, and Stephen Bates. It would seem that this plat was acknowledged and in a fashion dedicated, after Bryant had ceased to be a citizen of Sauk County, for his name appears to the instrument “by C. Haraszthy, agent.” Bates, too, evidently was a non-resident owner, for he signed “by A. Haraszthy, agent.” Mr. Canfield recollects that Baxter was engaged in 1841 to lay out the town-site,²³ but the probability is that nothing was done until a subsequent date. The acknowledgment and intended dedication were about contemporaneous with the recording, 1845.

No sooner was the plat on record than a lively sale and transfer was begun. Lots singly and in bunches were transferred by Agoston Haraszthy, although it is not easy to discover from whom he acquired his right, since the recorded title was not in him; but this matter of legal ownership did not seem to daunt the adventurer. No less than fourteen transfers are noted in

²³ *Sketches of Sauk County*, 11.

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volume one of Sauk County records, covering thirty separate lots and one entire block. Ground was set aside for a school house; and lots 1 and 2, in block 31, were deeded to the Right Reverend John Martin Henni, Bishop of Milwaukee, on which was soon built a Catholic church. This ground is still used for the purpose, and is the seat of the oldest Catholic church and parochial school in Sauk County.²⁴ Many houses were built and a season of prosperity was ushered in. The German population increased, but it would seem that Edmond Rendtorff, with his brother Adolph, were the nucleus, and through them the earliest permanent residents of Teutonic blood were attracted to the town of Haraszthy. Many kinfolk of the Rendtorffs came and remained as citizens.

With all his diverse enterprises Haraszthy found time to dip extensively into farming. The beautiful prairies to the north and west of his namesake village—fertile, easily broken, and marvelously productive—would have beckoned a less impulsive man. It does not appear that he held title to any considerable acreage; but as only a small portion of Sauk Prairie was then occupied by settlers or claimed by purchasers, he probably helped himself to such parts of the desirable land as he could use. At one time he had a contract to supply corn to Fort Winnebago. One crop that went to the fort was grown west of Sauk City, and as Haraszthy had given too much time to hunting, the harvesting was delayed until late in the fall. Then came a rush. The corn was pulled, thrown into wagon boxes, and the hands rode to the river, husking as they went. At the river it was thrown into a flat-boat and transported to the portage. This incident was related to me by one who witnessed it, as an illustration of the energy and resourcefulness of Agoston Haraszthy.

Charles Naffz told of Haraszthy's operations in growing

²⁴This is probably the gift mentioned by Menefee (*Napa, Sonoma, etc.*, p. 288), of a tract of land "upon which has since been erected an extensive monastery."

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swine. He claimed a large piece of marsh land across the river from the village, from which he cut hay for his stock. On this he kept his hogs, and as the weather grew cold with the approach of winter, the porkers burrowed under the haystacks for protection. One day Haraszthy asked Mr. Naffz to go with him to help catch and slaughter a pig. They crossed the river to the marsh, and as they approached the pigs took to shelter. Haraszthy, with a mighty shout, dove into a hole in a haystack and backed out, pulling a young swine by the hind legs. They dispatched him with a hunting knife, and then Haraszthy said to Mr. Naffz: "Now, Charley, for your pig!" And with a shout he dove into another hole in the haystack and pulled forth another hog. Mr. Naffz related that when they got back to the village with their game, they singed it, as there was then no other provision for scalding and dressing.

One of the last of Haraszthy's farming schemes was that of sheep raising. He had at one time nearly 2,000 head of these animals, and engaged to tend them a young Swiss, Edward Guesser. By accident the shepherd set fire to the prairie grass, killing many sheep and causing a mighty fire. He ran away and hid in the bluffs until the next day. Guesser afterwards became a leading lawyer in Columbus, Ohio. When Haraszthy prepared to leave Wisconsin in the winter of 1848, he sold the remnant of his flock of sheep, about 500, to Charles Naffz and his brother-in-law, Charles Duerr, then but recently arrived from Germany. These gentlemen leased 320 acres of land, also claimed by Haraszthy, on which to herd and feed their flock.

During the year 1844 Sauk County was cut off from Dane and organized. Haraszthy, the village, was "boomed" for the county seat, and the citizens offered the Haraszthy and Bryant store building, estimated to be worth \$3,000, for a court house. But Prairie du Sac temporarily won the location. The next year it was proposed to move the seat of government, and Baraboo became a competitor. Citizens of Haraszthy, chagrined that

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their near neighbor had beaten them in the first contest, turned their support to Baraboo. Many meetings were held in the various settlements in the county; Haraszthy was one of the most zealous advocates of the change, and appeared at all the public demonstrations urging the claims of the new town for the honor. Finally a committee was appointed to investigate the wilderness in the west and central portions of the county, to see if it possessed resources that would support a reasonably dense population, for the people of Prairie du Sac were industriously circulating the report that the unsettled part of the new bailiwick was a rocky waste, and that Baraboo could not become a centre of population. Agoston Haraszthy and Edmond Rendtorff, from Haraszthy; Levi Moore, Abraham Wood, Thomas Remington, and William H. Canfield, from Baraboo, as such committee set off to explore the unknown regions of Sauk County.²⁵ They were away on this expedition several days, and suffered greatly from hunger because of the uncertainty of their rifles. Two days and a half they had only one partridge, the victim of Haraszthy's gun. But their report settled the controversy and Baraboo became the county seat. Soon after this, Haraszthy opened a store in the new capital, as already related.

The fireside tales concerning Haraszthy, that are rapidly approaching the delightful stage of uncertainty that makes folklore, deal almost entirely with him as a hunter and with his picturesque characteristics. One who saw him but once, and then on a hunting expedition, describes him as wearing a green silk hunting shirt with a wide silken sash of flaming red. Thus accoutred, he walked or rode through brush and bramble, disdainful of the wear and tear of his expensive dress. Others who knew him say this is a true and characteristic incident, and not at all unusual. Edmond Rendtorff has left an extended account of an eight days' hunting trip in which he accompanied Haraszthy, particularly notable for their being lost

²⁵ *Sketches of Sauk County*, v, p. 18.

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in forest, bemired in marshes, empty of stomach, and flood-bound by swollen streams. He closes: "Our German settlers glared and stared at us. I believe they could not make out whether we came direct out of hell, or from the moon. In fact, we looked worse than any European beggars, Winnebagoes, or chimney sweeps." He says they were torn and dirty, having been in the woods through several heavy rain storms without any sort of shelter.²⁶

John C. Hawley describes the personal appearance of our adventurer as that of a man about six feet in height, very dark, with black hair and eyes. According to Hawley he invariably wore a "stovepipe" hat and carried a cane. Hon. Edwin C. Perkins of Prairie du Sac, who as a boy saw Haraszthy many times, and attended the public schools in the summers of 1847 and 1848 with Gaze and Attila F. Haraszthy, says that the first time he saw the Hungarian his boyish memory was impressed with the fierce black mustache that adorned his upper lip. The late Satterlee Clark records: "He was a nobleman in every sense, and he and his wife were among the most refined people I ever knew; and both were exceedingly good looking. I saw them both frequently, both at home and at Madison."²⁷ The veteran historian of Sauk County, William H. Canfield, tells a characteristic incident illustrative of the mercurial temperament of the fiery Hun. It seems that Mr. Canfield was in Sauk City (then the village of Haraszthy), and Haraszthy took him to the stable to show his horse stock. Haraszthy kept a saddle mare, a fine beast of which he was fond, and on the night before this visit a work horse had gotten loose and kicked the mare, leaving a vicious wound. Every time Haraszthy came near the offender he hit him a cut with his walking stick, saying: "You damned Cod, you no gentleman; to kick a lady!" This he repeated several times, administering physical rebuke with his cane with each remark.

²⁶ *Id.*, 11.

²⁷ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, viii, p. 321.

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Charles Naffz tells of a patriotic celebration held in Agoston Haraszthy's house in the fall of 1848, in sympathy with the revolutionary movement in Hungary led by Louis Kossuth. Speeches were made in English by several present, but Haraszthy became so impassioned and enthusiastic that he lost control of his adopted tongue and had to talk in his native Hungarian. Toasts were drunk, a spread furnished, and a real jollification, of the hearty, frontier variety, was had.

Christmas day, 1848, Agoston Haraszthy, his wife, their six children, Giza, Attila F., Arpad, Bela, Johanna, and Ida, with the father, Charles Haraszthy and wife, bade farewell forever to the village of Haraszthy. Charles Naffz and Charles Duerr, with two sleighs, drove them to Madison where they made preparations for the overland trip to California. They started with the opening of spring and were a considerable caravan, including Thomas W. Sutherland, sometime United States district attorney for the Territory of Wisconsin.²⁸

In California Haraszthy landed at San Diego, then a frontier village. The following year (1850) San Diego County was organized and Agoston Haraszthy was made sheriff.²⁹ It is related, touching on his operations on the west coast, that he laid out a subdivision called "Middle San Diego," on land between the old village and the, then, new town.³⁰ In 1852, he was elected to the general assembly as a member of the lower house, and became an aggressive and working member from the organization of the session. He never returned to San Diego to live, but became interested in developing a piece of land as a farm in San Mateo County, a little south of San Francisco. How extensive his operations were in this venture, cannot now be ascertained. But he was appointed by President Franklin Pierce as assayer of the branch mint at San Francisco, and, later on, the responsibilities of smelter and refiner in the gov-

²⁸ Menefee, *Napa, Sonoma, etc.*, pp. 287-290.

²⁹ Walter G. Smith, *Story of San Diego* (San Francisco, 1892), p. 100.

³⁰ Menefee, *Napa, Sonoma, etc.*, p. 288.

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ernment works were his. From these positions he resigned, under charges.³¹ There is a rumor at Sauk City that he swept the roof, window ledges, and other places of lodgment about the mint and obtained quantities of gold that otherwise would have been wasted. The charges, however, were thoroughly investigated, and he was fully cleared of criminal intent or action. It is said that during his incumbency he made many improvements in the methods of handling precious metals in the processes of smelting and refining. After his resignation from the government service he built in San Francisco metallurgical or smelting works.

In the year 1856 he removed his family and activities to Sonoma, and began developing a theory he had for some time advocated—the growing of grapes on land not artificially watered. He planted a large vineyard near the village of Sonoma, and called it Buena Vista. Here he built a fine residence, whose picture appears in his book on *Grape Culture, Wines and Wine-Making*.³² As a pioneer in what is known as dry culture for grapes, a system that greatly improved the quality of the fruit, he is mentioned by Bancroft as the father of vinticulture in California. It is said that he was the first to employ Chinese labor on the farms of his adopted State. In 1861 he was appointed by the governor as one of three commissioners to investigate grape culture and report to the legislature. To him was assigned the task of making a thorough study of the industry in Europe. He was several months on the continent, and visited England, Holland, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain, engaging more than three hundred varieties of grape-vines for importation. These were shipped to California, and from this impetus the industry was first placed on a sound and business-like basis. It is recorded that after his return from this trip he was made president of the State Agri-

³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 289; H. H. Bancroft, *California Inter Pocula* (San Francisco, 1888), p. 342.

³² This book was printed (1862) by Harper Brothers, New York, at the expense of the State of California.

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cultural Society, but this has not been verified. In 1863 he organized the Buena Vista Vinticultural Society and conveyed to it his vineyards near Sonoma, comprising about 400 acres, then the largest in California.³³

About the year 1868 he transferred the field of his activities to Nicaragua, where it is said he became interested in a successful filibustering expedition. He was granted extensive concessions in the vicinity of Corinto and began an elaborate system of development. On July 6, 1869, he disappeared mysteriously, but from accounts that came back to California there seems to be no doubt but that he died from drowning in a swollen stream that he attempted to cross. There was no bridge, but the impetuous, fearless Hun was not daunted. He would swing across on a spreading limb! The brave heart that never had lost a beat in the face of defeat or disaster, went down, the victim of its own fierce, unquiet courage.

Withal, Agoston Haraszthy was a man of unbounded impulses, and all were good; generous, magnanimous, hospitable—to his own material undoing, a true friend, a true patriot. His work in putting California on a safe basis in vinticulture has been of incalculable worth to the State and country, yet it profited him not a cent. Wherever his restless activities led, he did for those about him, for humanity and the world, not for himself. He possessed one of those rare spirits that did things for the love of doing, never counting the cost nor the personal advantage. Those who knew him, loved and admired; many still living regret that the element of aggrandizement—perhaps of greed—was wholly wanting in his great heart.

His devoted wife, who had followed patiently the meteoric career of her brilliant husband, survived his tragic death only a few months. Gaza, the eldest son, died in Corinto, December 19, 1878. Arpad, for many years a wholesale wine merchant in San Francisco, fell on the streets of that city from a stroke of apoplexy on the fifteenth day of November, 1900, and

³³ Menefee, *Napa, Sonoma, etc.*, p. 290.

Agoston Haraszthy

died before relief reached him. At last account, Bela was a citizen of Nome City, Alaska. Attila, who was associated with Arpad in San Francisco, has dropped out of sight and record. The father, Charles Haraszthy,³⁴ died on shipboard, between Nicaragua and San Francisco, about the time of the death of his son, and was buried at sea.

Charles Halasz, the cousin and companion of Agoston Haraszthy in his immigration into Wisconsin, lived a highly-respected citizen in Sauk City for many years. For several terms he was a justice of the peace, was first president of the Old Settlers' Association, and died during the seventies. In commercial life he was a lumber merchant. As a boy he gave promise of character of unusual strength and vigor, which his mature years fully justified.

³⁴ The early records, as well as the signatures to documents that survive, show a variety of spelling of the surname. The first deeds signed by both Charles and Agoston give the spelling as Harassthyz; again, it is Haraszthyz. A lease, now in the collection of the Sauk County Historical Society at Baraboo, executed in the fall of 1848, is signed Harasthy. All these seemed to show a process of evolution, which culminated in Haraszthy, in the book on viticulture published by the State of California. It is the spelling used by the son, Arpad, in his contributions to periodical literature, and in his business as a wine merchant in San Francisco. Because of the permanent character thus given to this spelling, it has been adopted in the present paper.

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Early History of Trempealeau

By Eben Douglas Pierce, M. D.

In the winter of 1685-86 Nicolas Perrot, commandant for the French in the Northwest, established a trading post about two miles above the present village of Trempealeau, and remained there with his followers until spring, when he continued his journey up the Mississippi River.¹

Perrot was not, however, the first white man to see the Trempealeau bluffs. The Recollect missionary Father Louis Hennepin had voyaged up the great river as early as 1680, and noted the heights along its banks, although in the account of his travels he makes no reference that can specifically be referred to the locality we are considering. Indian tradition had, however, early been concerned with one peculiarly-situated mountain among the Trempealeau range. This, they believed, had been carried off by magic ("medicine") from the neighborhood of a Sioux village on the site of the modern Winona. When warriors of this tribe first beheld it, they are said to have called it *Pah-hah-dah* (Mountain separated by water); while the neighboring Winnebago gave it the appellation of *Hay-nee-ah-chah* (Soaking Mountain).² The French voyageurs

¹ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, x, p. 299; Bacquerville de la Potherie, *Histoire de l'Amérique Septentrionale* (Paris, 1722), II, p. 182.

² L. H. Bunnell, *Winona and its Environs* (Winona, 1897), pp. 114, 187.



Trempealeau Mountain

Looking north—up the Mississippi, to the left; Trempealeau River
entering the Mississippi, in the foreground

Early Trempealeau

translated these terms into *La Montagne qui trempe à l'eau* (The Mountain that is steeped in the water).

After the departure of the builder, Perrot's post was left unoccupied until 1687, when returning from a raid against the Seneca of New York he passed down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, and then canoed up the river to his old post at Trempealeau. The next spring, when the river was free from ice, a band of Sioux came down stream and escorted the bold explorer to their country.³

The post remained deserted for many years after this second departure of Perrot; but during 1731-32 Sieur Linctot and his followers passed the winter there, on their way to rebuild Fort Beauharnois in the Sioux Country.⁴ Linctot's people suffered so severely for provisions that he was obliged to allow his voyageurs to disperse among the hunting camps of the neighboring Indians. In the spring he proceeded to the upper fort, and there remained until 1737, when the hostility of the powerful Sioux made it necessary to abandon the post in order to preserve the lives of the garrison. The thirtieth of May, 1737, the little French company put torches to the fort they had so long defended, and floated down the river, passing their former wintering-place on the way.⁵

Not until thirteen years later, was any attempt made by the French to regain a foothold among the Sioux. However, in 1750, Marin, the most influential commandant in the upper country, was sent to re-occupy the post among these tribesmen, and remained until relieved by his son, in 1752. About 1755, the garrison was withdrawn to aid in the struggle which re-

³ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, x, pp. 299, 300. In 1888, there was found on the left bank of the Mississippi, two miles above the present village of Trempealeau, a rude stone fire-place, which with adjacent relics gave evidence of a fort probably constructed by Perrot's party. See *Wis. Hist. Soc. Proceedings*, xxxvi, p. 44; xxxviii, p. 65.

⁴ *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvii, pp. 151, 168.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 269-274.

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sulted in the surrender of all New France to the victorious English.

While Lieutenant Gorrell of the British army was holding command at the newly-christened Fort Edward Augustus, at Green Bay, he was visited by a delegation from the Sioux nation, which he estimates at 30,000 in number.⁶

Three years later, the first English traveller to this region speaks of Trempealeau Mountain in the following terms:

About sixty miles below this lake [Pepin] is a mountain remarkably situated, for it stands by itself in the middle of the River, and looks as if it had slid from the adjacent shore into the stream. It cannot be termed an island, as it rises immediately from the brink of the water to a considerable height. Both the Indians and the French call it the Mountain in the river.⁷

The next traveller to notice our island-mountain, was Zebulon M. Pike, who explored the upper Mississippi in 1805. Like his predecessors, he refers to 'its remarkable configuration, and gives the customary French appellation.'⁸

Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, who in 1820 came down the river with the party of Gov. Lewis Cass, gives the following description of this noted landmark:

A few miles below Wabashaw's village, an isolated mountain of singular appearance, rises out of the centre of the river, to a height of four or five hundred feet, where it terminates in crumbling peaks of naked rock, whose lines of stratification and massy walls, impress forcibly upon the mind the image of some gigantic battlement of former generations. Around its lower extremity, the alluvion of the river has collected, forming a large island, covered with a heavy forest, whose deep green foliage forms a pleasing contrast with the

⁶*Id.*, i, p. 36.

⁷Jonathan Carver, *Travels in North America* (London, 1778), p. 56. Carver's work has recently been somewhat discredited by critical authority, but this does not affect his description of places seen upon his voyage. See *American Historical Review*, xi, pp. 287-302.

⁸Elliott Coues (ed.), *Expeditions of Zebulon M. Pike* (New York, 1895), pp. 52, 53.

